





# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

OUR PAPER.—On account of other engagements we have permitted our paper to take care of itself to-day. We will make amends hereafter.

## A Great Battle Before Richmond—Two Days' Terrible Fighting.

Our time and limits only admit of an abstract of this morning's news. We condense from the St. Paul papers of this morning. We must admit that the news does not bear an encouraging aspect. If McClellan's movements prove strategic, as intimated, all may be well. We await further details with trembling anxiety.

The fighting of last Wednesday was indeed the prelude—and the prelude we hope—to a grander performance. On Thursday about noon the enemy attacked the extreme right of our front, evidently with a view of outflanking us in that direction. This was followed by tremendous assaults upon our front from the right to the center, in which immense slaughter was inflicted on both sides, but most heavily on the enemy, he being the attacking party, and more exposed.

Our right wing was swung around almost at right angles to the main front of our former position, thus bringing the extreme right back so that it rested upon the Pamunkey river, near the White House, where it was supported by gunboats. Thus the effort of the enemy to turn our right flank was foiled.

The telegraph from McClellan's headquarters to White House was cut, so that information of the battle was not promptly communicated. White House was abandoned and burnt, and the shipping moved down to West Point. At noon on Monday an official war bulletin says that there is no later news, and no reason to believe that our army had suffered any disaster.

The accounts of the battle are not very clear, but it would seem that we have substantially held our position—the left wing and center remaining in the most advanced position that has at any time been attained. The battles of Thursday and Friday were terrific. No proper estimates of the losses are given.

The battle has been or will probably be renewed and continue until the fate of Richmond is decided.

Prisoners taken, say that large reinforcements had been received by the enemy. Stonewall Jackson from the Shenandoah, and Beauregard from the south-west, were reported in the fight.

The Tribune correspondent says that 125,000 troops were engaged.

## Soldiers and the Homestead Act.

In reply to an inquiry whether a soldier who has enlisted for two or three years can employ a man to locate and occupy for him a quarter section under the Homestead Act, or must wait until his term of enlistment is out, the New York Tribune says: "If the soldier has a wife, we presume she can locate and make her home on a quarter section, hiring such help to build a cabin and put some land in cultivation as she may require, and she can establish a pre-emption in her husband's name in spite of his absence in the field; but a married man's legal residence is with his family. An unmarried man must wait till his enlistment is out; for this law knows no such thing as settlement by substitute. There is no hurry about obtaining lands under this beneficent measure. The government owns good land enough to give five millions of settlers a quarter section each, and there will not be so much difficulty as is supposed."

## Gen. Shields' Rejection.

Inasmuch as Gen. Shields has many warm personal friends and old political associates in the Senate, the fact that one of them voted for his confirmation is evidence enough that the accusations against him cannot lightly be disposed of. It gives a color of truth to the following from the New York Herald of a late date:

The nomination of Gen. Shields, as Major General, was rejected by the Senate to-day in executive session. It is said there was not a vote in his favor. The testimony adduced before the committee on the conduct of the war, in regard to the battle of Fort Republic, showed, in the estimation of Senators, that Gen. Shields was either insane, or totally incompetent. It is said that many of the officers, medical and military, nearest to the person of Gen. Shields for some time past, have been ready to hear testimony to his insanity. Some Senators call it by a different name, but it was sufficient to cause his rejection as a Major General, and will probably deprive him of any military command whatever.

In Cedar county, Iowa, there was manufactured, last year, 32,248 gallons Sorghum syrup, equal in value to \$6,245.

## Foreika!

We have found him! Soon after the Bull Run battle we saw a letter from Theobald Forstall, formerly of this city, and for two years editor of the defunct Stillwater Democrat, in which capacity he was loud and brawling in the advocacy of Democratic principles and in denunciation of Democracy as applied to Government. Forstall was a monarchist in principle, and always contended that the people were not capable of self-government; and a short time before the rebellion broke out, he returned to his former home in New Orleans.

Soon after the Bull Run battle he wrote a very mean letter to a friend in this place, in which he insisted that the South would subjugate the North, and that within one year the Confederate flag would float over every foot of Northern territory. Since the effectual blockade, and the cutting off of the mails, we had lost all trace of our precious friend Forstall until a few days since. Meeting with better success in running for office in New Orleans than he did when he was a candidate for Recorder of this city, he became a member of the city council of that interesting town. After the surrender of New Orleans to Gen. Butler, a majority of hot heads of the council conceived the moral idea of tendering a French fleet the freedom of the city—at a time when the city was effectively blockaded, surrendered to an American General, and the American flag waving over the City Hall and every other public building.

Mr. Forstall was a member of the committee appointed to communicate to the French fleet the action of the Council. The audacity of the thing attracted the attention of Gen. Butler, and called from him a characteristic letter to the Mayor and Council, from which we make an extract or two. The General says:

"This action is in itself, as well as to the United States, as to the friendly and powerful nation toward whose officers it is directed. The tender of the freedom of a captured city by the capture of a vessel of the Emperor of France is a most audacious and unwarranted invasion of the rights of the United States, and a most unwarranted invasion of the rights of the Emperor of France."

The United States authorities are the only ones here capable of dealing with amicable or unamiable nations, and will see to it that such acts of courtesy or assistance are extended to any vessel of the Emperor of France as shall testify the national, traditional and hereditary feelings of grateful remembrance with which the United States Government and people appreciate the early aid of France, and her many acts of friendly regard, shown upon so many national and fitting occasions.

The action of the City Council in this behalf must be revised.

Respectfully,

B. T. BUTLER,

Major General Commanding.

"Letters patent" is good. So is the invitation to the "calaboose or the hospital." This is the last we have heard of our dear friend Forstall—an ungrateful recipient of the blessings of a government.

## General Fremont again Relieved from Duty.

At his own request Major General Fremont has been relieved of command in the army of Virginia. The appointment of Gen. Pope of inferior rank, to the superior command, is the cause of Gen. Fremont's asking to be relieved from duty.

Fremont is a Major General in the regular army, his commission dating the 10th of May, 1861. Pope is a Major General of volunteers, his commission dating last fall.

The country will regret this event, while the millions who have watched the course of the Pathfinder with all the higher interest in consequence of the regular adverse circumstances, that have constantly beset his career will generally approve an act which was done to his self-respect and the honor of his profession.

It was quite evident that no adequate force was to be given Fremont, or any other commander in his place, to take the aggressive in the Shenandoah Valley, and it would suit any other General better than Fremont, to rest in inaction on the defensive. There will yet be work for Fremont before the war is over.

He has shown in his late marches and action his capacity for great achievements if only opportunity is given. The country's faith in him has been increased, not diminished.

Gen. Fremont has not resigned his commission, but only been relieved of duty in his late position. He may by the President be assigned to duty elsewhere befitting his rank.

General Banks' rank is the same as Fremont's.—St. Paul Press, 30th.

A correspondent writes that Gen. A. Gideon J. Pillow has fallen into disgrace with the secessionists. He is now living near Oxford, Mississippi, terribly awakened from his dreams of martial glory, knowing he is a butt and jest even with the people he declared himself determined to save from Northern invasion. He recently paid a visit to Beauregard at Okolona, and the former was so disgusted with Pillow that he refused to see him. "Gideon Famed and raved, and talked of challenging Beauregard, but did not; and returned to his place of residence full of oaths and moral impositions."

## Col. Aldrich.

The Washington correspondent of the Peoria (Ill.) paper, says Col. Aldrich, the member of Congress from this district, the following handsome and merited compliment. Interested parties may attempt to disparage Col. Aldrich, but the country will do him justice when the unfolding benefits and blessings of the Homestead measure are fully appreciated by the people. The correspondent says:

In a recent letter, in trying to give due credit to those most active in securing the passage of the Homestead Bill, I managed (for your printer did) to leave out the name of the one of all others, to whom the working men of the country, and the people of the West especially, are indebted. I mean the Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, so long a resident of your Congressional District. He it was that framed the bill—introduced it at the special session last year—in spite of the earnest protest of the supposed friends of the measure, on the grounds of creating discord, and a pressure of more important business. But he was not to be dissuaded by friends or frightened by the disapproval of the House. He faithfully did his work for it in his effective way, until success crowned his efforts; for which, children unborn, will be taught to venerate the name of Cyrus Aldrich—the first representative in Congress from Minnesota. I am sorry to add that he declines being a candidate for re-election, and so we are to have another new man, just at the time when, if ever, the North will require all her tried and experienced servants.

## CANADA TO TAKE CARE OF HERSELF.

The London Times, in a late article, wherein it assumes that the United States will eventually become the "greatest military and naval power in Christendom," says to the people of Canada that they must defend themselves from American invasion, as England cannot do it. "It is not in our power to send forth from this little island a military force sufficient to defend the frontier of Canada against the numerous armies which have harrassed arms and discipline in the present civil war."

And again—"Should the colony wish to put an end to it (the connection), we would never draw the sword to defend it, and if Canada will not fight to protect its independence from foreign invasion, neither will England."

So that if Canada should fall into the victorious arms of the United States, the London Times having prophesied the occurrence, will affect an unconcern at the fate of the colony.

## WHEAT AND CORN EXPORT.—In the

memorial of Hon. S. B. Rogers to President Lincoln, regarding the export of wheat and corn, he states that in 1861 no less than 6,712,223 barrels of wheat and flour, and 6,796,390 barrels of corn were carried on the Erie canal, all of which had come from the Great West. The total product of the wheat and corn of New York growth, carried on the canal in the same year, was only 955,532 barrels. The annual wheat crop of New York is stated to be now only 6,681,000 bushels, that of New England only 1,077,000. The former amounts to only one third of that required by the State; the latter is only sufficient for three weeks' consumption in New England.

A surgeon of one of the regiments of United States soldiers, now in General Butler's department, having seen in his private and domestic affairs "demanded his presence at home, General Butler endorsed the application of the doctor thus:—"This application will be forwarded to the Secretary of War, with this endorsement: A surgeon who would make his private and domestic affairs an excuse for leaving his regiment, and exposing his fellow citizens to the want of medical attendance at this season of the year—knowing his place could not be supplied for months—deserves to be cashiered for cowardice or neglect of duty."

General Sumner's passage of the Chickahominy river, on the first day of the battle of Fair Oaks, was one of the most daring and successful operations of the war. The correspondent of the N. Y. World says:—"If it astonished the enemy then to learn that he had crossed, it is equally surprising to us now to learn how he did it. His rear-most battery wagons had scarcely been hauled off the floating and perilous causeway of logs before the rushing waters swept the timbers away, making huge gaps in the work, and rendering that avenue of approach entirely useless."

Parson Brownlow, in accepting an invitation to deliver a lecture before the New York Union Association, says:—"Southern man as I am, if the South in her maddest and folly will force the issue upon the country of Slavery and no Union, or a Union and no Slavery, I am for the Union, though every other institution in the country perish. I am for sustaining this Union, if it shall require 'secession' or 'segregation' or what is worse, the annihilation of the rebel population of the land!"

Thus speak all the true Union men of the South. How such language should make Northern Doughfaces blush!

## Everything Ready for the Great

Struggle.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of the New York Times, in his letter from McClellan's camp, dated 20th inst., says:

On our side everything has been perfectly quiet. I met three or four of our companies of Engineers going out with axes and spades to construct two or three small corduroy passages for artillery, and at one or two points saw men at work completing breastworks. But all our preparations are substantially done. And if there is any further delay it will be due to some other cause than that which has done duty thus far, that we were not "quite ready."

1. It is quite possible that McClellan may be awaiting the co-operation of Burnside, Mansfield and the gunboats on the James River. I throw this out merely as a conjecture. But Burnside came here to headquarters last week, then went to Washington, and then returned to his command. Mansfield was simultaneously sent to Suffolk, with a strong force, (I state only what has been announced in the Richmond papers), and certain army customers have gone up the James River. If the obstructions, including Fort Darling, can be so removed as to permit the passage of our gunboats up the river, the surrender of Richmond becomes a question of hours only. Considering McClellan's well known inclination to save life—his utter abnegation of himself in his desire to serve the cause—his rather inexplicable delays here for the last few days, and other circumstances to which I have referred, I am half inclined to suspect that he means to postpone a direct attack until he hears the cello of the guns at Fort Darling. You may remember a note acknowledging the "important service" rendered by our officers who succeeded in opening communications with James River.

2. For two or three days now the rebels have made a decoy of a row with the drum every morning. At a very early hour we can hear the tattoo in their camp, with the words of command "To arms!" If they intended to attack us, they would not thus give us notice. If they intended to evacuate, they would cloak their design with precisely such demonstrations. Their ostentatious firing to our rounds is very much of the similar performance of the day before they left Yorktown. Gen. McClellan said on Wednesday that he had lain awake all the morning listening to their tattoo, and wondering whether they did not intend to "skedaddle." He may advance to-morrow in order to ascertain.

3. Mr. Robinson, in his letter given above, says that "both armies are retreating." This is true. The rebels have put up some very formidable earthworks during the last three weeks; and our side has at least kept pace with them. They dig to prevent our advance. We dig to make sure that if checked we need not retreat. I do not think that this proceeding warrants Mr. Robinson's inference that there will be no fighting for some time. There may be, and then again there may not. When there is any it will be severe, and on our part will be mainly a battle of artillery. You will probably hear of pieces being massed in a single field. I do not believe the rebels have anything that can withstand it.

The following are the remarks of President Lincoln, at Jersey City, on his return from West Point.

"When birds and animals are seen through a fog their size is greatly increased, and when the fog clears away the effect is diminished and they appear in their natural proportions. So it is with the war. As it is, it is a very visit to West Point. The real cause of this visit, if known to you, would probably seem of less importance than it now does."

"I will only say that it is not to make or unmake any general. The Secretary of War holds a very tight rein now over the newspapers, and I will tell you what I don't know what he might do with me."

The speech was received with much good-natured applause and laughter. The President manifested no symptoms of fatigue, and appeared even better and less jaded than on his last visit to the city when he passed through the city on his way to his inauguration.

A correspondent with the army before Richmond, writes:

To show what a man our Brigadier General Patterson is, I will describe him. He dresses even worse than our own privates, though in the same kind of clothes and wears an old felt hat. You are certain to see him any and everywhere on horseback, with a long rope around his horse's neck; always has a kind word for both officers and men and can be frequently seen in the centre of groups of soldiers laughing and chatting with them. In a very recent skirmish, the General rode over and asked an officer what he meant by leaving his post and was informed by the officer that the enemy had got their range and was firing at them. Said the General, "That's what you care here for, to be knocked out of your saddles. Don't you leave again until ordered to do so. If you do I will send you back to Pennsylvania."

"Let them fire, they can't hurt any one," turning to his Aid remarked, "Well this is as good as a wedding."

The New Orleans Delta says that Gen. Cooke, of that city, may be considered in a rather "tight place." When the rebellion broke out he announced that he would never pay his Northern debt. Among his creditors is Maj. Anderson, the defender of Fort Sumter, to the amount of \$25,000 or \$30,000. Cooke has a large amount of property in New Orleans. Already \$50,000 has been seized by Gen. Butler. The Delta hopes that Major Anderson will be paid out of the proceeds.

## Details of the Fight of Wednesday Before Richmond.

New York, June 28.

A Herald letter giving a detailed account of the fight on the 25th, before Richmond, says: Wednesday the 25th was signalized by another glorious struggle between the Union troops and the rebels in which the former were twice victorious. About 6,000 of our men that day encountered two divisions of the rebel army at short distance beyond Fair Oaks, and drove them back a mile. By a remarkable blunder, we relinquished all the ground gained as soon as we had obtained possession of it, and then when the error was sifted and understood, our gallant lads went at it again and corrected the mistake and maintained our position there at night. But little of our artillery was engaged, and the casualties are therefore not so numerous as might be supposed from the duration of the fight. As the artillery that was used was mostly ours, the enemy's loss is doubtless considerably heavier than ours.

Ours will perhaps reach eight killed and less than 200 wounded. The principal part of the fighting was done by Grover's and Sickles' brigades of Hooker's division supported by Berry's and Robinson's brigade of Kearney's division, or Birney's brigade of Sedgwick's division and Palmer's brigade of Couch's division. Sickles' brigade behaved splendidly as usual.

The Times' letter says the estimate of our loss given in the telegraphic reports to the Associated Press will be found much below the mark. It is, however, considering the amount of fighting done and the result accomplished, but it cannot fall below three hundred, and may be nearer 1,000—probably 600 or 700.

Seventy members of the first Massachusetts regiment have been brought in. Their loss will not fall short of 100, as they were under heavy fire later in the day, and were of those who suffered most seriously.

## During Burglary at Winona.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN—\$500 TAKEN THEREFROM.

Last night between 10 o'clock and day light, some persons entered the office of Laird, Norton & Co., lumbermen, at this place, and committed a bold robbery that has never occurred in this city. The burglars gained an entrance to the building through a side door which was fastened by a bar, by boring a hole in the door large enough to insert a bar, and raising the bar from its place, opened the door without any further trouble. A large size Herring safe was in the office, which they took from its place, laid it on the floor and by filling the key hole with powder, succeeded in blowing open the door, and then took therefrom two small drawers containing \$500 in money, a number of county and city orders, bonds and notes. It appears after searching the drawers, they proceeded to a single pile near by to look over their spoils, and taking the money left the drawers and papers which were found this morning. Of the money taken, \$100 was gold belonging to Mr. D. L. Miller, formerly of the firm of Curtis & Miller, which had been deposited with Laird, Norton & Co., and \$400 belonging to the latter firm.—Herald Tribune.

## A Dashing Reconnoissance.

From the Herald's Letter.

BUFF CANNIBALS, June 24.—A dashing reconnoissance was made by Capt. Hecman, with two companies of cavalry, to James river, on Saturday. The Captain understood from citizens residing on James river that a gunboat had lately been signaling the shore, as if in communication with our land forces. He obtained permission from headquarters to communicate with her. He found that Gen. Henry A. Wise held a position opposite Fort Darling, with 5,000 troops, constituting the extreme right of the rebel army. The pickets of the rebels reched along the river bank several miles below, and as they were closely posted the Captain determined to hazard the probability of a capture and go aboard alone. He penetrated in early morning the shore, and by a rapid line, and forced a way to row him to the vessel, Captain Hecman, holding a pistol to the negro's ear to prevent treachery. He remained on board the Helena till daylight and rejoined his command, having accomplished his purpose.

## INTERESTING LETTER FROM BEAUREGARD.

The following letter from Beauregard, as Milton says:

SEWARD, NEW YORK, June 10, 1862.

Dear Mercer:

I ordered Pillow to dig that "last ditch" through the Gulf of Mexico, and the sea. The sea—I think won't stay dry. Water keeps running in. How the devil do you expect a fellow to die in when it ain't there?

Ever yours,

F. T. BAUREGARD.

ANSWER.

"The country is now divided into two, and only two parties."—Detroit Free Press.

"That's so. As Douglas said, 'there are only two parties, loyalists and traitors'—the Republican party and all true patriots sustain the Government, unconditionally. Democratic leaders and their organs oppose the Government, sympathize with its enemies, and urge reconstruction and compromise."—Detroit Tribune.

## THE CRUELTY OF SLAVERY.—The tax bill

is the tribute northern doughfaces must pay to preserve slavery. They would cherish it; they would not let it be touched by the army. They have procrastinated the war eight months to preserve it from harm, and Heaven only knows how much longer they will prolong the war before giving up their idol.

—Chicago Tribune.

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Amoskeag (N. H.) Company have contracted with the government to furnish 10,000 rifled muskets of the Springfield pattern.

—Florida, at the time she seceded, had in her treasury four dollars and fifty cents, in specie. The entire sum has been expended upon the war, and Florida is now bankrupt.

—Colonel Cahill, of the Ninth Connecticut Regiment, who has had but 700 men until recently, writes home, that he has filled his regiment to the maximum standard (1040), by recruiting loyal men of New Orleans. The Thirtieth and Twelfth have also received additions in the same manner.

—A manufacturer in Buffalo, N. Y., is filling a large order for petroleum oil for Mexico. The shipment goes to Acapulco, and a heavy business is anticipated all along the Mexican coast.

—The American Agriculturist states that the month of June is the best time to prune. A sharp knife should always be used, so as to make a clean cut.

—Camp Douglas, Chicago, now embraces one hundred and fourteen acres. It contains 9,962 rebel prisoners. Five hundred and ten have died or have been discharged.

—The greatest horse show ever known, according to promise, is to be held at Chicago on the 2nd of September next. Fifteen thousand dollars are offered in premiums.

—Commodore Foote, with Mrs. Foote, left Cleveland for New Haven, Connecticut, the Secretary of the Navy having forwarded to the gallant sailor a further relief from active duty for three months. For the last ten days the health of the Commodore has rapidly improved. He still, however, has to use crutches to get about.

—The amount of sugar destroyed by the New Orleans mob is now estimated at twelve hundred hogsheads; and the quantity left in the city when the rebel forces fled, now to be shipped North, is equal to ninety thousand hogsheads. It is also stated that in course of time more cotton than was supposed to exist there, will be brought forward.

—Voorhes, the dirty dog, who misrepresents one of the Indiana congressional districts, made an infamous and lying attack upon Gen. Banks, in the House, a few days since. He stated that Banks had excluded sick and wounded soldiers from the army wagons, that he might carry negroes therein. Of course there is not a word of truth in it. Voorhes knew he was lying when he made the statement.

—The most sensible thing we have seen lately from the South is the proposition of the Mobile Register, which suggests that the Confederates should kill themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the Yankees. Do so, neighbors, by all means.

—Congress has passed the joint resolution giving two dollars and a month's pay in advance to every man heretofore recruited into the regular or volunteer service. This will greatly stimulate recruiting, and the latter provision meets a necessity seriously felt from the beginning of the war.

## From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 27.—The Richmond Register of this date says it is quiet at James Island to-day. The gunboats yesterday shelled a detachment of the Marion artillery posted on James Island and forced them to retire.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENSIONS.

\$100 DOWRY AND ARREARS OF PAY.

I am prepared to secure, for the parties interested, claims for military service in the present war, as follows:

1st. PENSIONS for soldiers wounded in battle or disabled by disease contracted in the service, while in the line of their duty.

2d. A BOUNTY OF \$100 to the Widows, Children, or Heirs of deceased soldiers.

3d. ARREARS OF PAY AND ALL ATTORNEES due the soldier at the time of his death.

Information by mail or otherwise, given gratuitously.

All interested are invited to call upon or address the subscriber at the Postoffice.

Stillwater, Minn., June 25, 1862.—1917

N. B. Pensions claimed only from the date of application and completion of proof, in each case.

## SPECIAL TOWN MEETING.

WHEREAS, Wm. A. Gray, A. J. Stinson, Supervisors, and S. S. Burdick, Justice of the Peace, together with twelve other freeholders of the city of Stillwater, have filed in my office a statement that a special town meeting is necessary to the interests of said city;

The inhabitants, legal voters of the said city of Stillwater, are hereby notified that a special town meeting will be held at the Court House, in said city, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1862, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose following, to wit:

To see if the city will raise a sum of money for the repair of roads and bridges, and if so, how much, and in what manner the same shall be expended.—Being the objects contained in the statement filed in my office.

(Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1862.)

422 ARIAL BLINDRIDGE, City Clerk.

BONNETTS, RUBBENS, FLOWERS, &c.

We call particular attention to our stock of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Caps, Net-Laces for Bonnet-Framings, Hats, Plats, and Shaker Hoods.

LEWY & DANIELS.

## WESTING & TORINUS,

Offer the following Goods at the lowest cash prices at their commodious Store Room, Store Building, formerly occupied by Oliver Parsons, Esq.

MAIN ST., STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF A FULL ASSORTMENT of the very best Family

Groceries and Provisions,

EXT. STAR & MOULD CANDLES,

and the very best of

SOAPS.

Lard Oil Cheaper than Ever.

IRON OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN STEEL!

Wrought, Finishing and Cut Nails!

SPICES, BEANS, CORN, CARPET & COMMON TACK.

HARDWARE, ALL KINDS

FARMING IMPLEMENTS—such as

CLIPPER PLOWS,

GRAIN CRADLES,

SCYTHES & SICKLES,

SHOVELS AND FORKS,

RAKES, HOES, &c., &c., &c.

TIN WARE—comprising

Milk Pans, Tea and Coffee Pots, Dippers

&c., &c., &c.

Queens and Glassware—all Descriptions.</



# LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

## AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: **East Stevens Macdonald Co.,** 117 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn., or 117 N. 3rd St., Chicago, Ill.

**Excursion.**—We learn through the St. Paul papers that an excursion party from that place will visit our city on the 4th of July on board the War Eagle.

**Col. Borgersrode**, of the fifth Minnesota regiment, was slightly wounded in the hand and received two shots through his coat in a recent skirmish near Murreboro.

After an absence of over a week—in consequence of breaking a shaft—the steamer *Wenona* is again arriving at our levee twice a week from La Crosse, regular as clock work.

**SWEDS BALL.**—Messrs. Johnson & Parsons, who have heretofore been quite successful in catering to the amusement and pleasure of our citizens will give an anniversary ball at Armory Hall, next Thursday evening, the 3rd inst.

**PEAK FAMILY.**—The Peak Family of Bell Ringers of world-wide reputation, will give one of their entertainments at Sawyer House Hall to-morrow evening. These performers always draw crowded houses here and elsewhere, and we expect to see the Hall crowded.

**ACCIDENTS.**—A member of company 1, First Minnesota, who was killed by a cannon ball a week or two since (an account of which was given by our Potomac correspondent last week) was a nephew of Smith Ellison, Esq., of St. Paul, and the efficient correspondent of the *Taylor Falls Reporter*.

**BIO BLOW.**—One of our exchanges comes to us as regularly—a half sheet about 15 by 20 inches—the standard leader of which is, "Reading matter on every page." There are but two pages to the sheet, and we devoutly wish the publisher would change his leader to accord with the facts—the thing is becoming stale.

**COMING BACK.**—Quite a number of our former citizens, during the past year, have taken up their residence in Hastings, under the supposition that there "is where they would get their money back." Within the past week a number of them have returned to this city, wiser if not better men than when they left. They all concur in saying that Stillwater is good enough for them.

**FIRST TRAIN.**—The track of the Saint Paul and Pacific road—the construction of which was to commence, under the management of Ed. Rice, "simultaneously" at St. Anthony, St. Paul and Stillwater—is now laid, and last Saturday afternoon the first excursion train passed over the road to St. Anthony. It is said the road is well constructed and the track in excellent order. Regular trains commence running between the two points to-day.

**SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC.**—The teachers and pupils connected with the Universalist Sabbath School spent the day last Saturday in the beautiful grove just west of town, near Lily Lake, where a fine picnic dinner was served, and the day spent in social and healthful amusements.

We understand the Myrtle Street Sabbath School will give a similar entertainment on the same grounds on Thursday of next week.

**TO PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES.**—To two pounds of fine large strawberries, add two pounds of powdered sugar, and put them in a preserving kettle, over a slow fire, till the sugar is melted; then boil them precisely twenty minutes, as fast as possible, have ready a number of small jars, and put the fruit in boiling hot. Cork and seal the jars immediately, and keep them through the summer in a cold, dry cellar. The jars must be heated before the hot fruit is poured in, otherwise they will break.

**ST. CROIX FALLS.**—We understand that the mails between Hastings and St. Croix Falls will be carried by the steamers *H. S. Allen* and *Enterprise* after the 1st of July—the boats going up and down on alternate days. We congratulate the citizens of the valley upon securing a daily route. By this means the people at either end of the route and intermediate points can secure the morning St. Paul papers and mail matter, via this city, the same day of publication and mailing.

**SEVENTH STATE CONVENTION.**—The Seventh State convention meets in St. Paul to-morrow. The public acts of the convention will be looked for with some curiosity. No public meeting has been held in this county for the appointment of delegates. What has been done in the way of appointing delegates in dark rooms and around candle tables, will not probably be known until to-morrow, when we shall see who present themselves for admission to the convention.

# Great Rain Storm—Damage to the Streets and Private Property.

This city was visited with one of the severest rain storms last Thursday evening that we have ever witnessed, doing much damage to streets, gardens, &c.—The rain continued about forty or fifty minutes, during which time over three inches of rain fell. The storm was unaccompanied by wind, otherwise the damage would have been much greater.

By reason of the mouth of the large sewer on Third street, between Chestnut and Myrtle being partially closed in order that lots owned by private parties might be filled up and improved, the torrent of water broke over Third street and swept over all the intervening property between that point and Main street, making a perfect wreck of stone walls, fences, gardens and everything else within its course, damaging the streets and private property of individuals to the amount of hundreds of dollars. It is becoming an interesting question with the suffering parties, to know by what authority individuals or officers of the city undertake to direct the public works of the city to the ruin of the property of their neighbors. It may be that such a right is held by them through some mysterious and inscrutable disposition of Divine Providence;—we feel sure it is not held by any other authority. Our impression is, however, that Providence never does such things.

A meeting of citizens has been called to devise ways and means to repair the streets.

**WOUNDED SOLDIER.**—A soldier of one of the Wisconsin regiments who lost both arms and was otherwise terribly mangled by a shell in the Bull Run fight, arrived at our city yesterday on his way west in company with emigrating friends. The unfortunate man had recovered from his injuries with the exception of his lost limbs, but a few days since was unfortunately mangled by a shell in the Bull Run fight, arrived at our city yesterday on his way west in company with emigrating friends. The unfortunate man had recovered from his injuries with the exception of his lost limbs, but a few days since was unfortunately mangled by a shell in the Bull Run fight, arrived at our city yesterday on his way west in company with emigrating friends.

**SEVERE LITERATURE.**—Every time the Swedish "skodskade" without taking time to pick up their old traps, our boys have a rich time in picking up mementoes and curiosities—not the least curious of which are specimens of Swedish literature. Among the many found at Currituck, the following epistle from a "disconsolate widow" whose husband is yet living, and whose "hellish remains" she desires to be returned to her "when his body shall become useless" to his country, will be pronounced both touching and amusing. The good woman says:

It is my sincere wish and request that if my beloved husband, James E. Hoyt, should die or be killed in the service you will please be kind to a disconsolate widow to send to her the little remains of her husband I have left in my country and will ask, is that when his body shall become useless give it back to me.

Mary is self-sacrificing. The Confederacy ought to bestow on her a pension. For the sake of the future peace of the family, we trust that James, if not "gone dead," will not get a sight at the epistle.

**THE ST. CROIX VALLEY.**—The *Hudson Times* says: "Now is the time for the landless to come West. The broad prairie looks most charming; and it is now that the quality of the soil can be best determined by the vegetable growth. Thousands upon thousands of acres of the most beautiful and productive lands are now vacant and awaiting claimants. All ye industrious men of the East, who desire the possession of a splendid farm in the growing and thrifty West, come forward immediately and select your future homes under the provisions of the Homestead Law. Come forward, ye poor and sickly! The soil will give you wealth, and this pure invigorating air and healthful climate, give health to body and mind and elasticity to your spirits.

Come to the St. Croix Valley. We have a healthy climate, a productive soil, good markets, plenty of timber and water, in short, a "blessed country." If you are poor, come here and amass wealth. If you are rich, here is the place to increase your riches. If you are healthy, here you can remain so. If you are young, here is a chance to grow up and build up with the country and its institutions. If you are old, here you can lengthen your declining days, and find at last a peaceful resting place.

The St. Croix Valley is rich in its natural resources, and its present prosperity is but a fragment and a prophecy of its future greatness. Come to the St. Croix Valley.

# HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

COMPRISING IN PART:

GROCERIES, FISH, POULTRY, BEANS, HAM, OILS, BENTON, PAINTS, CORDAGE, FLOUR, MEAL, AGRICULTURAL, WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, YARNS, HARDWARE, SAWS, LANTERNS, TIN WARE, STOVES, ROOTS & SHOES, BUTTER GOODS, CARPETS, MATTES, RUGS.

# DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY,

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN

"ANY OTHER MAN."

Give us a Call and Examine the Goods, before PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Stillwater, Minnesota, May 24th, 1862.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

# HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

COMPRISING IN PART:

GROCERIES, FISH, POULTRY, BEANS, HAM, OILS, BENTON, PAINTS, CORDAGE, FLOUR, MEAL, AGRICULTURAL, WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, YARNS, HARDWARE, SAWS, LANTERNS, TIN WARE, STOVES, ROOTS & SHOES, BUTTER GOODS, CARPETS, MATTES, RUGS.

# DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY,

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN

"ANY OTHER MAN."

Give us a Call and Examine the Goods, before PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Stillwater, Minnesota, May 24th, 1862.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

# HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

COMPRISING IN PART:

GROCERIES, FISH, POULTRY, BEANS, HAM, OILS, BENTON, PAINTS, CORDAGE, FLOUR, MEAL, AGRICULTURAL, WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, YARNS, HARDWARE, SAWS, LANTERNS, TIN WARE, STOVES, ROOTS & SHOES, BUTTER GOODS, CARPETS, MATTES, RUGS.

# DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY,

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN

"ANY OTHER MAN."

Give us a Call and Examine the Goods, before PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Stillwater, Minnesota, May 24th, 1862.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.











## STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

### STILLWATER.

Tuesday, --- July 8, 1862.

#### Republican District Convention.

A Republican District Convention, of the Second Congressional District of this State, will assemble at St. Paul, on the 30th inst., at twelve o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Congress from the Second District.

The different counties in the District will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates who are bona fide residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Aitkin	1	Lake	1
Anders	1	Lincoln	1
Becker	1	Manitou	1
Benton	1	Melrose	1
Big Stone	1	Meeker	1
Cannon	1	Minneapolis	1
Cass	1	Morrison	1
Chicago	1	Otter Tail	1
Chippewa	1	Pine	1
Crow Wing	1	Ramsey	1
Dakota	1	Saint Louis	1
Douglas	1	Sherburne	1
Hennepin	1	Stearns	1
Isanti	1	Stevens	1
Itasca	1	Todd	1
Kandiyohi	1	Wabasha	1
Kanabos	1	Washington	1
Lac Qui Parle	1	Wright	1

By order of the Republican State Central Committee,

ROBERT F. FISK, Chairman.  
W. L. WILSON,  
ANDREW WESSEL,  
C. N. WHITNEY,  
J. R. GILFILLAN,  
GEO. T. WHITE,  
Of the State Central Committee,  
St. Paul, July 24, 1862.

Our PAPER TO-DAY.—We hope our readers will not become alarmed at the dimensions of our paper to-day. For nearly six years we have not failed in getting out our regular issue, and never before have we been compelled to issue a reduced sheet. Our paper merchant failed to supply us in time for this issue, and we have been compelled to resort to a smaller size or a half sheet. We preferred the former course, diminutive as it appears. We give very nearly our usual amount of reading matter, by dropping off some of our advertisers for the present issue.

#### The Democratic Convention and its Treason.

It is a lamentable fact that while our noble army in front of Richmond was contending with the rebels against great odds in numbers—while steel was clashing with steel, and thousands of noble patriots were biting the dust in the agonies of death, and thousands of others were enduring every labor and danger this man could endure to put down the rebellion and support the Government—while these things were transpiring on rebel ground, a class of politicians in Minnesota was plotting treason and aiding the rebellion almost to the same extent as were the rebels in arms in front of Richmond.

The convention of the 3d, called for the most part by the Breckinridge school of politicians and hangers on of the old putrid remains of the Buchanan administration—an administration that will be a stench in the nostrils of the civilized world, so long as civilization is sensitive to that which is corrupt, putrid and dishonest—met, made Congressional nominations, and adopted a platform which breathes treason in almost every sentence. We give the platform below, as discussed and adopted with closed doors. No wonder the managers dared not adopt it with the faces of their fellow men looking upon them! The sunlight of Heaven would have paled in the presence of such an exhibition had it, too, not been shut out of their council room. Here it is. We beg all loyal men, all patriots and good citizens in this hour of our Nation's extremity, to read and ponder the monstrosity:

Resolved, That while we believe the war in which the United States is now engaged would have been averted by the adoption of those measures of conciliation and compromise submitted to Congress by Democrats and rejected by Republicans—we also believe it is a war forced upon the country by the ambition of traitors, and we pledge the Democracy of Minnesota to support the Government in all lawful measures to restore the Union as it was and preserve the Constitution as it is.

Resolved, That we denounce the principles of Southern Secession and Northern Abolitionism as twin heresies, producing only hatred, strife and bloodshed; threatening the very existence of our National Government; at enmity with every principle of State Sovereignty and responsible for all the miseries of our distracted country.

Resolved, That the so-called Republican party, by surrendering itself into the hands of the radical abolitionists, whose declared purpose it is to destroy the institution of slavery at whatever hazard to the existence of the Union, has forfeited all claim to be considered a national party, and its continuance as a dominant political power would be as fatal to the integrity of the Republic, as in repeated instances, it has proved itself to be, regardless of the restraints of the Constitution. We charge that violation.

With a violation of the liberty of the citizen by compelling to prison without warrant of law, many innocent and loyal men, and affording them no opportunity for defense.

With unjust and arbitrary restrictions upon the freedom of the press, by the suppression of loyal journals, politically opposed to that party.

With instituting a rigid censorship of the press and of the telegraph lines, under the pretense of a military necessity, but really with the intention to prevent the people at large from obtaining such information of the actual condition of affairs, as would enable them to hold the political leaders of the dominant party responsible for the gross maladministration of the government.

#### 300,000 More Troops.

We hope and believe the Government is now in terrible earnest. At the request of the Governors of eighteen States, the President has called for 300,000 more men. This should have been done before, but better late than never. We now hope to see the former Secretary's (Cameron's) order adopted in every military command, to "employ all loyal persons offering their services for the defense of the Union." This must yet be the policy of the war; and when the people are assured that they will not be compelled to protect the property of rebels with one hand while fighting the rebellion with the other, they will rush to the battle-field with the alacrity that hungry men will rush to their dinners, or full grown ducks to a pool of water. The hearts of the people are right, and the Government must and shall be sustained.

With an outrageous trifling with the lives of our noble volunteers, and with the public safety, by the appointment to high military position, in many cases, of political favorites utterly incompetent to perform their duties, or to lead their commands in the battle-field.

With extravagance in every department of the Government, whereby the burden of National and State taxation is enormously and unnecessarily increased.

With a want of knowledge and ability to manage the affairs of the nation in its present condition of extreme peril, and a complete falsification of its pledges to the country that the war should be prosecuted to reduce the rebellion, and preserve the Union as it was.

Resolved, That the high character and brave and gallant bearing of the different regiments of volunteers from this State, conferred great honor upon Minnesota, and justly merits the thanks of every citizen thereof.

And this is the trumpet-blast which is to resurrect the patrician cause of Missouri Democracy in Minnesota! It is said,

There is no vice so simple, but assumes some mark of virtue on its outward parts—

And hence, to assume an air of loyalty, while every other utterance is disloyal, it became necessary to preface the long indictment against the Government with a hollow profession of good-will, and a cold-hearted promise of assistance in putting down the rebellion "in all lawful measures" adopted—they to be the judges of the proper means, and to dictate the proper weapons. Patriotism, indeed—"a smile, with murder in the smile!"

Every earnest effort to put down the rebellion is denounced as usurpation or extravagant robbery,—embracing nine long counts in the general indictment,—while not one word of condemnation of the murderers and assassins of the Government is uttered! The spirit of that convention is the same spirit which lurked about and counseled the Buchanan administration—it is the same spirit which animated Secretary Floyd when he stole the money from our mints and custom houses, the arms from our arsenals, and every available vessel from our navy yards;—it is the same spirit which opened fire with stolen guns upon Fort Sumter, and trailed the American flag in the streets of Charleston;—the same that fired upon our soldiers in the streets of Baltimore, that met our gallant soldiers last week at Richmond, that every day gives contraband information to the enemy, that has so long encouraged and fostered the rebellion in the North.

The spirit of the platform is this:—Perish Government, perish President and Cabinet and Congress, perish our past history and proud name, perish future hopes and future greatness—perish everything valuable to us as a people, but spare—O, spare the Democratic party!

Thank God! the mass of the Democratic party do not sympathize with the movement.

Congressional Convention.

As will be seen by a call published in another column, a convention will be held in St. Paul on the 30th of the present month for the nomination of a candidate for Congress for the second district.

It was perhaps proper, in the absence of any authorized committee for the State Committee to call the convention; but in the exercise of the questionable authority we think that modesty at least should have suggested a consultation with Republicans and Republican committees outside of St. Paul as to time, representation and the style of the call.

We think the State committee have made two great mistakes; but they may have had axes to grind which could be ground in better style through this hot haste. The convention should not have been held sooner than the 27th of August or 3d of September, for reasons that could have been suggested to the committee.

We presume our county committee will immediately issue a call for a convention to appoint delegates.

#### The Democratic Nominees.

Judge Chatfield for the Southern, and Major Cullen for the Northern District, were the Democratic nominees for Congress by the Secession convention in St. Paul last Wednesday. Judge Chatfield was nominated merely for ornament, without the shadow of an expectation of an election. Maj. Cullen went into the Indian Department five years ago a poor man. He came out at the end of four years reputed to be worth \$100,000. It may be unnecessary to state that he was Indian Agent under the Buchanan administration. They all came out rich in dollars, but bankrupt in morals. The people don't want any such man to conduct their business in Congress. Better not spend too much loose change, Major!

#### BATTLE before RICHMOND.

SUNDAY, MONDAY & TUESDAY.

### 6 DAYS FIGHTING.

### UNION LOSS 10,000.

### REBEL LOSS MUCH GREATER.

THE REBELS REPULSED—REBEL ACCOUNTS OF TUESDAY'S FIGHT—THEY OWN UP PRETTY BADLY WHIPPED—A DIVISION OF 14,000 REDUCED TO 6,000—REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING—THE NEWS GROWING BETTER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, TRENT ISLAND, July 5.

The following is an account of the battles fought in front of Richmond on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, being the 5th, 6th and 7th days of the engagement.

On Sunday morning the corps of Gen. Sumner and Franklin were left on the works at Fair Oaks with instructions to evacuate and protect the baggage and supply trains then on their way to James river.

They had hardly left their position and were falling back on the Railroad and Williamsburg turnpike, when the rebels discovered the movement and immediately started in pursuit with their whole force.

So rapidly did the rebels approach, that our officers had barely time to place their men in position to receive them before they were upon them.

The enemy advanced to the attack about two o'clock which battle lasted until dark, during which the enemy suffered terribly, advancing in solid mass to within a short distance of our artillery.

The effect of our guns upon the ranks was fearful, killing and wounding them by hundreds.

At dark the enemy was repulsed, and forced to abandon their position. This battle took place about one and a half miles above Savage station.

Whilst this battle was in progress, other important events were transpiring. The railroad bridge across the Chickahominy was burnt, and a train of twelve cars under a full head of steam were sent overboard.

All the commissary and quartermaster's stores unable to be moved were committed to the flames, together with a large amount of ordnance stores.

The large house at the station and the adjoining grounds, which were filled with our sick and wounded, whom it was impossible to get away, were left with the necessary means for their comfort.

They numbered about 700 and were in the enemy's hands.

The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday went under cover of night to White Oak swamp bridge, a distance of about twelve miles, there to await the approach of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Sunday, the sixth day of the battle, was as follows: Brigadier General Smith occupied the right of the bridge, while General Sumner's and General Franklin's corps occupied the left.

General Heintzelman's corps with General McColl's division, was sent out on the road to meet the enemy who were approaching from Richmond. The enemy moved up bodily in the morning, having been heavily reinforced by the troops who had fought the battle of Friday on the opposite side of the Chickahominy.

About three o'clock it became evident that some portion of our lines must give away. The rebels were constantly throwing fresh troops into action, and our troops in front of the bridge now fell back to within three and a half miles of Turkey Island, where the fight was shortly afterwards renewed, and continued with the greatest determination on both sides.

The loss on Monday was very heavy on both sides. During the day the cattle and the greater portion of the transportation had safely crossed Turkey Island bridge. Some of the wagons had to be abandoned and fired, to make room for the passage of artillery.

The fight was renewed early on Tuesday morning by the rebels, they evidently intending to crush our army.

It lasted about three hours, resulting in a considerable loss to both sides.

The enemy then retired, leaving the field to our troops.

The rebels again advanced about three o'clock p. m. in considerable numbers, but retired after being shelled by the guns of the army.

The loss in field artillery is about thirty pieces during the seven days.

General Reynolds and Captain Kingdum of his staff were taken prisoners as also Colonel Stockton of Michigan, General Meade of Pennsylvania was severely wounded; General Burns was wounded in the face; General Sumner and General Heintzelman were both slightly wounded in the left arm but never left the field.

General McColl was seen to fall from his horse during the day and was taken prisoner. The extent of his injuries is not known.

General Goslin of Pennsylvania was killed, also Captain Campbell of the Fifth regular cavalry; Colonel Pratt, of the 31st New York was wounded in the face. The army is now camped on high rolling ground on the bank of James river, 15 miles from Richmond.

#### THE REBELS REPULSED—REBEL ACCOUNTS OF TUESDAY'S FIGHT—THEY OWN UP PRETTY BADLY WHIPPED—A DIVISION OF 14,000 REDUCED TO 6,000—REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING—THE NEWS GROWING BETTER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, TRENT ISLAND, July 5.

The following is an account of the battles fought in front of Richmond on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, being the 5th, 6th and 7th days of the engagement.

On Sunday morning the corps of Gen. Sumner and Franklin were left on the works at Fair Oaks with instructions to evacuate and protect the baggage and supply trains then on their way to James river.

They had hardly left their position and were falling back on the Railroad and Williamsburg turnpike, when the rebels discovered the movement and immediately started in pursuit with their whole force.

So rapidly did the rebels approach, that our officers had barely time to place their men in position to receive them before they were upon them.

The enemy advanced to the attack about two o'clock which battle lasted until dark, during which the enemy suffered terribly, advancing in solid mass to within a short distance of our artillery.

The effect of our guns upon the ranks was fearful, killing and wounding them by hundreds.

At dark the enemy was repulsed, and forced to abandon their position. This battle took place about one and a half miles above Savage station.

Whilst this battle was in progress, other important events were transpiring. The railroad bridge across the Chickahominy was burnt, and a train of twelve cars under a full head of steam were sent overboard.

All the commissary and quartermaster's stores unable to be moved were committed to the flames, together with a large amount of ordnance stores.

The large house at the station and the adjoining grounds, which were filled with our sick and wounded, whom it was impossible to get away, were left with the necessary means for their comfort.

They numbered about 700 and were in the enemy's hands.

The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday went under cover of night to White Oak swamp bridge, a distance of about twelve miles, there to await the approach of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Sunday, the sixth day of the battle, was as follows: Brigadier General Smith occupied the right of the bridge, while General Sumner's and General Franklin's corps occupied the left.

General Heintzelman's corps with General McColl's division, was sent out on the road to meet the enemy who were approaching from Richmond. The enemy moved up bodily in the morning, having been heavily reinforced by the troops who had fought the battle of Friday on the opposite side of the Chickahominy.

About three o'clock it became evident that some portion of our lines must give away. The rebels were constantly throwing fresh troops into action, and our troops in front of the bridge now fell back to within three and a half miles of Turkey Island, where the fight was shortly afterwards renewed, and continued with the greatest determination on both sides.

The loss on Monday was very heavy on both sides. During the day the cattle and the greater portion of the transportation had safely crossed Turkey Island bridge. Some of the wagons had to be abandoned and fired, to make room for the passage of artillery.

The fight was renewed early on Tuesday morning by the rebels, they evidently intending to crush our army.

It lasted about three hours, resulting in a considerable loss to both sides.

The enemy then retired, leaving the field to our troops.

The rebels again advanced about three o'clock p. m. in considerable numbers, but retired after being shelled by the guns of the army.

The loss in field artillery is about thirty pieces during the seven days.

General Reynolds and Captain Kingdum of his staff were taken prisoners as also Colonel Stockton of Michigan, General Meade of Pennsylvania was severely wounded; General Burns was wounded in the face; General Sumner and General Heintzelman were both slightly wounded in the left arm but never left the field.

General McColl was seen to fall from his horse during the day and was taken prisoner. The extent of his injuries is not known.

General Goslin of Pennsylvania was killed, also Captain Campbell of the Fifth regular cavalry; Colonel Pratt, of the 31st New York was wounded in the face. The army is now camped on high rolling ground on the bank of James river, 15 miles from Richmond.

The transports are already unloading supplies at the wharves. The commanding General feels confident of successfully meeting any attack the enemy may make upon him in his present position.

The reinforcements the rebels received from Beauregard and Jackson's armies gave them a force double that of the army of the Potomac, and many of the prisoners taken during the day belonged to Beauregard's army.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

New York, July 5.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Tribune dated 3rd, says General McClellan's position cannot be affected by any force however great.

Supplies of all kinds in abundance have arrived, and the army are in the best possible spirits.

James river is filled with transports, vessels and steamers, and over twenty guns, in the vicinity of Harrison's landing.

Rebel prisoners state their loss at 20,000, while our own will not exceed 10,000. The rebels had over 200,000 troops.

Fortress Monroe, July 2, 9 p. m.—Col. C. Ross Smith, who is connected with the reserve cavalry, informs us that their force numbering over 1,000, have all arrived here this evening.

This command with the flying artillery, and about 1,500 infantry, were placed under command of General Stoughton, to attend to the removal of government property at the White House.

They saw it all safely removed and the building destroyed, and on Saturday they left the White House.

The cavalry, infantry and artillery—in all 8,000, and many whom have erroneously been reported captured—will soon be with the main army.

Fortress Monroe, July 3.—This morning the steamer Nellie Baker arrived at Fortress Monroe from Harrison's Landing, having left there at five o'clock. She brings twenty-five rebel prisoners and a few of our wounded.

The most terrible fighting took place on Tuesday last, and with most brilliant success. The rebels were defeated in every action, and the rebel prisoners admit the loss of at least 10,000 on that day.

Our artillery was most successfully handled nearly all day, while the rebels did very little execution with theirs.—Our loss was very small.

As fast as the rebel forces were out to pieces, other fresh troops were immediately marched forward to assume their places. They seemed to disregard the lives of their men, and held them under the hottest fire of our artillery.

The enemy have been driven back in every fight for the last three days. Our troops are in fine spirits and never so anxious to fight as now. The steamers Vanderbilt and Arrow Smith have arrived with 1,000 wounded.

New York, July 5.—Capt. Spear, of General Reynolds' staff, reports that reinforcements were being landed on Thursday morning and were received with great enthusiasm by McClellan's troops.

The battle of Tuesday lasted from 5 a. m. till 9 p. m. We took twenty-four guns from the rebels, who came up all ways three or four lines deep. The canons of the rebels were filled with whiskey and gun-powder.

MILWAUKEE, July 4th.—Reports via Fort Monroe, state the loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, on Monday, to be not less than 8,000, but no definite information of loss on either side.

General Shields' army has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and gone up the James river.

The enemy was terribly repulsed in the battle of Monday, which was sanguinary in the extreme.

The enemy attacked us at four different points and were repulsed at three points, but were pressing Heintzelman's left very hard, when Sumner went to his relief, and finally repulsed the enemy with great slaughter.

The enemy attacked us at four different points and were repulsed at three points, but were pressing Heintzelman's left very hard, when Sumner went to his relief, and finally repulsed the enemy with great slaughter.

General report from Fort Monroe, dated the 2d, says that Monday the first was the sixth day of the battle, which had been going on with terrific fighting extending through the whole length of our lines.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is very great, probably not less than fifteen to twenty thousand.

The enemy greatly outnumbered us at all points, but we have succeeded in repulsing them with a loss that must far exceed ours.

Yesterday, Monday, General McClellan is said to have captured a whole Rebel brigade and several rifled cannon. It is stated that General McClellan and his staff all agree that the position of our army is far more advantageous as a base operations against Richmond than that hitherto occupied.

The gunboats can now be brought to aid materially in carrying on the work. The enemy's force, according to the statement of prisoners from Beauregard's army, was not less than 150,000, while our effective force did not exceed 90,000.

arose from the Yankee lines. The fight ended there for the night.

The Examiner says it thinks the division which went into the fight of Friday, 14,000 strong, could only number 8,000 for duty on Tuesday, and that the loss of life exceeds that of any battle or series of battles yet fought.

[The above extracts from the Examiner relate to Tuesday's battle, in which Gen. McClellan's despatch said the enemy were badly beaten. Advertisers sent out at the War Department show that there was no fighting on the previous up to 6:30 p. m.]

## THE LATEST.

The news this morning continues favorable. McClellan has moved five miles nearer Richmond, in which movement he captured three batteries and one thousand prisoners. Richmond papers acknowledge a loss of THIRTY THOUSAND in the late battle. Reinforcements are pouring in upon McClellan.

Vicksburg was being shelled on the 5th and is no doubt reduced ere this.

## Support your own Manufacturers.

W. M. CAPRON.

Having purchased the stock of

TINWARE HARDWARE AND STOVES

of H. B. GUYMOND, would respectfully announce to the public that he intends to keep a good assortment of the same, on hand, and will execute all orders with dispatch.

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work

MADE TO ORDER

ROOFING AND GUTTERS

AT THE

Lowest Prices.

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

W. M. CAPRON.

Stillwater, Minn., June 17, 1862.—41 am.

DEEPLY RESPECTFULLY,

WESTING & TORINUS,

Offer the following Goods at the lowest cash prices at their commodious Store Room, Stone Building, formerly occupied by Oliver Parsons, Esq.

MAIN ST., STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE VERY BEST FAMILY

Groceries and Provisions,

EXT. STAR & MOULD CANDLES,

and the very best of

SOAPS.

Lard Oil Cheaper than Ever.

IRON OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN STEEL

Wrought, Finishing and Cut Nails

SPICES, BLEND, OILS, CANNED CORN, CANNED

HARDWARE, ALL KINDS

FARMING IMPLEMENTS—such as

CLIPPER PLOWS,

GRAIN CRADLES,

SCYTHES & SNAATHS,

SHOVELS AND FORKS,

RAKES, HOES, &c., &c., &c.

TIN WARE—comprising

Milk Pans, Tea and Coffee Pots, Dippers

&c., &c., &c.

Queens and Glassware—all Descriptions.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Prints, De Laine, Shirting, Sheetings, Diaper,

Stripes, Hoop Skirts, Shakers all sizes,

and a thousand other articles.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of the very best manufacture, for ladies and

men's wear, and children's Copper Tool boots

and shoes, always on hand. Genuine

STONEWARE,

Such as Jars, Jugs, Churns, Pans and Flower

Pots, of all sizes.

WOODEN WARE!

Wash Tubs, large and small, Water Buckets,

Bowls, Sugar and Spice Boxes, &c., &c.

Large, medium and small Grind and Wheat

Stones, of the best kind. The best of



# LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

**EMPLOYMENT.**  
**AGENTS WANTED.**  
 We will pay from \$100 to \$250 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. For circulars send free. Address: East Avenue, Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y. General Agent, Milan, Ohio. J. J. JAMES.

**Concert.**  
 Wagner's Orchestra will give a concert at Sawyer Hall Friday evening.

Adjutant General GAYLORD, of Wisconsin, passed through this place on Saturday, being on a short visit to St. Croix Falls, his former home.

**S. P. & P. RAILROAD.**—Three daily trains are now running on the St. Paul and Pacific road between St. Paul and St. Anthony. The time between the two points is 25 and 30 minutes.

No city in Wisconsin can surpass Hudson in the number of children in proportion to the adult population. *Hudson North Star.*

Can't? Bully for Hudson!

**Died in Hospital.**—William Card, of company "G," First Minnesota regiment, died in hospital near Fair Oaks, of typhoid fever, on the 20th of June. His friends reside near Owatonna.

**The Basket Temperance Festival** at River Falls last week was a complete success. From one thousand to twelve hundred persons were present. Numerous speeches were made, and the Hutchinson family furnished music for the occasion.

**LARGE TROUT.**—A gentleman of Wisconsin, caught a brook trout out of Burn's creek, near that city, which weighed four pounds and a quarter. The same gentleman caught six more trout the same day which weighed 1 1/2 pounds—a good day's work.

Captain Saunders has assigned to Adjutant General Malin for the use of the Sixth regiment, one thousand stand of long sighted Austrian rifles, with all the fixtures. Gen. Malin is highly pleased with the guns, and speaks in the highest terms of their beauty and effectiveness.

**FOURTH WISCONSIN.**—The Fourth Wisconsin regiment is now stationed at Baton Rouge. The Hudson company, Captain White, has suffered much from sickness. Capt. White, Sergeant Clapp and Lieut. King, all of which were known to most of our citizens, are on the sick list.

**PEAK FAMILY.**—This troupe of vocalists, ball-ringers, contortionists, &c., was welcomed with a large house at Sawyer Hall, last Wednesday evening. Their gratification was evidently much greater than that of the audience. The performers had the best end of the bargain.

**DEPTH OF WATER.**—Some citizen of Taylors Falls has furnished the *Reporter* with a series of measurements of the depth of water in the dikes just below that town. The greatest depth found was 70 feet, the point being the middle of the river between St. Croix Landing and Minnesota shore.

**STATE PRISON WORK.**—Messrs. Seymour & Webster, the energetic contractors for the prison shops and labor, are driving an active business in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds and all kinds of cooperage. They have just put up machinery for the manufacture of staves, and will be enabled, with their superior machinery, to supply the market of the State. See their advertisement.

**NEW MAIL CONTRACTS.**—The new contracts went into operation on the 1st inst. The St. Paul mail arrives daily at the same hour as heretofore, (12 o'clock m.) but the time of departure is changed to 1 p. m., instead of 8 a. m., as heretofore.

The river mail from Hastings to St. Croix Falls, is now carried by boats, arriving here from each way at 12 o'clock m.

**DIED.**—The wounded soldier, alluded to in our last, who was detained in our city by reason of a sudden attack of tetanus or lockjaw, died about the hour of the publication of our paper. We did not learn the man's name. He belonged to or near Madison, and was on his way to the Red river country.

After passing through the Mexican war, and the present war up to the Bull Run battle, losing both arms and having his entire body scarred and mangled by a shell and fully recovering from his wounds, he came to his death by the simple means of stepping upon and piercing one of his feet with a nail, resulting in death from lockjaw within a few days after the occurrence.

The stranger was decently interred in the city cemetery and his friends advised of the event.

Both Houses of Congress have voted that there shall be no legal sanction to polygamy.

# The 90th Anniversary.

The Fourth of July was not observed in this city by any general celebration of the events of 1776 as our people are in a habit of celebrating it, yet all regarded it as a national holiday and enjoyed it in such manner as taste and circumstances admitted.

On Thursday evening a grand ball came off at Armory Hall, which was largely attended. Friday morning was ushered in by a salute of thirty-four guns by a detachment of the Washington Light Artillery, after which most of our citizens left for the country or neighboring villages, where the day was enjoyed either in select social parties or in the old fashioned style.

At Oak Park the day was celebrated with a picnic dinner, speeches &c., winding up with a grand ball at the Leonard House, an account of which is elsewhere given by a correspondent.

At Marine a pleasant entertainment was enjoyed, many of our citizens participating. The Declaration was read by P. E. Walker, Esq., and an oration delivered by Judge McMillan, of this city. The oration is spoken of as one of Judge McMillan's happiest efforts.

We understand it will be published. Our German friends had a grand picnic dinner &c., near Scholtenburg's Addition. Hon. Chas. Scheffer dispensed patriotic sentiments in his happiest style, and everything passed off in the most harmonious and patriotic manner.

The opening of a new Hotel at Cornelian Lake was made the occasion for a patriotic celebration of the occasion and the day at that attractive locality, which we understand was largely attended.

There may have been other celebrations in our immediate midst of which we have not been advised. In the city everything was quiet—most of our citizens seeking amusement out of town. A display of fireworks in the evening from one of the cliffs overlooking the city, closed the amusements of the day.

May the next anniversary find us a happier nation, is the prayer of every loyal heart. The depressing news of the few previous days, detracted much from the enjoyments of the day.

**SEVERE HAIL STORM.**—Another severe storm passed over our city last Thursday afternoon, but not so severe as the one a week previous.

A few miles south of us the storm was accompanied with heavy hail. A ride over the prairie south of town the following day revealed had havoc among the corn and wheat fields—the growing corn being literally torn in ribbons by the hail stones.

# More Troops—Fill Up!

The people must now begin to feel an individual responsibility in support of the Government, if they have not felt it before. The Government has demanded and must have more men. If they cannot be secured voluntarily, it must and will be done by compulsory measures. Weeks ago, Gov. Ramsey professed another (the sixth) regiment from Minnesota. Up to this time, but little progress has been made. Under the new call for 300,000 additional troops, at least three more regiments will be required of Minnesota; and when the demand is made, the men must respond. It is a heavy draft upon our State and the country, but the Government must be sustained if it requires every able bodied man to do it.

Capt. Bromley and a few others are devoting their entire time to procuring enlistments. Will not our citizens aid them in their endeavors? Hundreds of men will yet be demanded from our country; but let this embryo citizen, already embracing many excellent citizens, be filled up at once. The time has come when every man will be compelled to make greater personal sacrifices than ever before. Every man should at once use his entire influence to fill up this company, and at the same time commence shaping his business to volunteer himself in some future organization.

We all have personal interests above all other interests in the events transpiring, and we must all become parties to their final issue.

# The Fourth at Oak Park and Baytown.

The citizens of the above places celebrated the Fourth on the peninsula opposite Baytown, where they enjoyed themselves largely. It was a gathering of young and old. The morning was spent in strolling, swinging, and pleasant conversation beneath the shady trees.

In due time a sumptuous table was spread the contents of which were too numerous to relate. Suffice it to say, that ample and tempting provision was made for the inner man. For about an hour the merits of this good dinner were thoroughly discussed, and what was left was a very fragmentary character.

After the table was cleared, the "feast of reason and flow of soul" began. First in order was the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner"; next prayer; and then followed three addresses. The first was by Rev. Mr. Howell, who dwelt mainly on the adverse and favorable circumstances attending the military part of our Revolutionary struggle, closing with a cheerful view of the present contest. Mr. Garrison followed with a glowing description of the benefits which our civil and other laws

# HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

COMPRISING IN PART: GROCERIES, FISH, FOWL, BEET, HAM, OILS, BENZOL, PAINTS, CORDAGE, FLOUR, MEAL, AGRICULTURAL, WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, YALIS, HARDWARE, SAWS, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, CHAINS, OIL CLOTH, WALL PAPER, IMPLEMENTS, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, QUEENS WARE, LAMPS, LANTERNS, TIN WARE, STOVES, BOOTS & SHOES, RUBBER GOODS, CARPETS, MATS, RUGS.

**DRY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY,** WHICH THEY WILL SELL AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN

"ANY OTHER MAN." Give us a Call and Examine the Goods, before PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Stillwater, Minnesota, May 24th, 1862.

**DRESS GOODS.**—Poplins, Alpaca, Lynces, Wool Delaines, Traveling Goods, Quilts, Mantles, Delaines, Lawns, Berages and Prints, light and dark, to please all, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**SHAWLS, Balmain Skirts, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Fana, Shakers, Gloves, Mitts, &c.** at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S** Hoop Skirts, all the styles, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**CARPETS, &c.**—All Wool, Three Ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, Painted do., Cotton Druggies, Jute Mats, Velvet Rugs, &c., at Eastern prices, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

**MEN AND BOYS.**—Select your Hats and Caps while the assortment is large, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**DEMI'S, Drillings, Domestic, Duckings, Fannels, Hickory, Tickings, Satinets, Casementers, Jute Skins, Kentucky Jeans, Fannels, Woolen Yarns, Carpet Warp, Woolen Socks, for sale low, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.**

**TEARS.**—Imperial Gunpowder, Mysoune do. Oolong Extra, &c., sold without reference to War times and prices, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

**MILL OWNERS** and others will take notice! That the "PATENT LUBRICATING OIL" of this place of Land Oil for all purposes, and is sold at 27 1/2 cents per Gallon Cash, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

**PAINTERS SAVE YOUR MONEY.**—BENZOL, a substitute for spirits Turpentine and better for all uses. Try it! Try it! 11 3/4 cents per Gallon, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**MILLERS** will find a large assortment of A Mill Saws, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Lath and Shingle Yarn, Mill Files, Bobbit Metal, &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**CAST STEEL, Spring Steel and Iron** of all sizes. Nails, Chains, Jacks and Screws, and all the immensurable small items of hardware, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**A LARGE LOT of Heavy Tin Ware and Brown Stone Ware, just received, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.**

**ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN IN** Exchange for Goods, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

**LUMBER OF ALL KINDS KEPT ON** constantly on hand and sold very low for cash by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

**D. BRONSON JR. & Co., DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Crockery-ware, BOOTS, HATS, ETC.**

**STILLWATER FLOURING MILL.** D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

THIS MILL is just completed and in good running order. The want of a FINEST CLASS MILL of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of Stillwater and vicinity.

Our machinery embraces all the latest improvements, gotten up in the East without regard to expense. It has three runs of Burrs—one run for custom, and two for merchant work. All grain will be weighed when it comes to the mill, and we can assure our customers that our aim is and will be, to give satisfaction.

**FARMERS:** We are prepared to flour your Wheat on our Merchant Stones. Will brand, ship to the east and sell on your account, rendering you a full account of sales, thereby saving to ourselves the TRAIL OF A WAGON AND MIDDLEMEN FOR YOUR STOCK. Call and see us, and examine our Merchant Mill. STILLWATER MILLS.

**FEED.**—Bran, Shorts and Mixed Feed, Constantly on hand and for sale at the STILLWATER MILLS.

**FLOUR.** Fifty barrels "Stillwater Extra Flour," made from old Club and winter Wheat, warranted for sale by D. BRONSON JR. & Co. May 25.

**FENCING AND LUMBER.** Seventy-five thousand feet Fencing and Lumber for sale, or will be exchanged for produce, by D. BRONSON JR. & Co. June 17, 1862.

**COAL OIL.** Best quality, at 45 cents per gallon. CARLI & Co.

# J. A. BATES.

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS IN HIS OWN NAME, AND AT HIS OLD STAND, would be happy to see his friends and former customers. Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

# TO THE FARMERS.

I HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF Grain Cradles, CRADLE FINGERS, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, &c., &c., &c., which I propose to sell VERY CHEAP. Call and be convinced. June 8, 1862—J. A. BATES.

# Good News For The PEOPLE!

LEVY & DANIELS Have received their Goods for SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE, and are now prepared to offer a large and well assorted stock of Goods at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES. A large variety of LADIES DRESS GOODS from 10 cents per yard to 50. Black Silks at very low prices. A large variety of Travelling Dress Goods, English and French Calicoes, Brilliants, Ginghams, Lawns, Mezzanines, do. Laid, a full assortment of bleached and unbleached Shirts, Shirts, Pillow Cases, Cotton, Demims, Bed Ticking, Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Quilts, Muslin and Damask for Curtains, &c., &c. Also a large assortment of

Millinery Goods! such as Bonnets, Hats, Flats, Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Bonnet Frames, and Shaker Hoods. A large variety of Hosiery for Men, Women, and Children.

A large stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, and DRUGGETS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, LAMPS and LAMP FIXTURES, HATS, BOOTS and SHOES; all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash. If you want to save money, don't fail to call on

LEVY & DANIELS. Stillwater, May 8, 1862—J. A. BATES.

# 1862. 1862. SPRING TRADE! CARLI & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE citizens of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley that they are now receiving and offer for their inspection and patronage, the largest and best selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines that has ever been for sale here; and our selections being made with care, every article will be warranted. Our stock of

CHEMICALS AND EXTRACTS will embrace every article that the medical practitioner can require, and the attention of Physicians is particularly called to our stock in this branch of our business. All of our tinctures and preparations will be in right accordance with the formulas of the U. S. Dispensary, and prescriptions will be carefully and accurately compounded. Our

WINDOW GLASS and GLASSWARE, we get direct from Pittsburgh by river, thereby insuring its good condition, and its quality will be the best. Of

COAL OIL LAMPS, Lamp Shades, Chimneys, &c., we make a specialty, and no establishment in the State can offer such opportunities for selection, or at such prices. Our

Carbon Oil will be the purest and best the market affords, and in

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, our stock will be complete. Our Paint, White wash, Dyeing, Horse, Crumb, Flat, Fir, Sheet, Cloth, Hair, Nail, Tooth and other

Will be kept in good assortment. Also, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, &c. With Fixtures for hanging Curtains. We have also on hand a large assortment of

Miscellaneous Articles, Consisting in part of Pocket Knives, Scissors, Playing Cards, Spices of all kinds, crude and ground, Pencils, Port Monies, Store Polish, Violin strings, Guitar strings, Military shaving Glasses, Tombers, Goggles, Lager Beer Mugs, Wine and Champagne Glasses, Bird Cages, Bird Boxes, Bird Baths, Bed Pans, Candelsticks, Concentrated Lye, Soda, Saleratus, Fishing, Corn starch, Essence of Coffee, Dog Collars, Combs of all kinds, Garden seeds, Fishhook, Bones, snooks, Hooks, Ely's water-proof Gun Caps, steel Gun Nipples, Bunchings, &c., &c. Bacon's Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns. To be used without chimneys—a new and good article. Of

WINES AND LIQUORS, We will keep a large supply of the purest and best that can be purchased in New York—comprising in part, Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, New England Rum, Port, Burgundy, Malaga, Cherry, White and Claret, Wines, Scotch, Irish, Monongahela, Bourbon, Rye and common Whiskies—Wolfe's Schnapple London Cordial Gin, &c., &c.

AND FURTHER, As there is no reason why Goods should not be sold here as low as in St. Paul, our prices will compare favorably with the lowest that obtain in that city—and in order to enable us to do this, our terms from this date will be STRICTLY CASH.

In conclusion, we respectfully ask of the public an examination of our goods and prices. CARLI & CO. Stillwater, April 29, 1862.

# CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES J. BUTLER, having become associated with us, we will continue our present business under the firm name of CARLI & CO. CARLI & CO. Stillwater March 17, 1862.

**GARDEN SEEDS.** Briggs & Bro's, Rochester, just received by express.

**CARBON OIL.** BEST QUALITY, At 45 cents per gallon. May 12. CARLI & CO.

**BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.** We call particular attention to our stock of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Cape Nets, Laces for Bonnet Trimmings, Hats, Flats, and Shaker Hoods.

**FOR LAMPS AND LAMP FIXTURES** of all kinds call on LEVY & DANIELS.



[illegible]




the north by the road before mentioned; to gether with the appropriate and necessary arrangements will be held at public auction in the highest bidder for cash, by the Sheriff of said county of Washington, at his office in Stillwater, in said county, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M., to be paid in cash, and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the expenses of said sale.

ELMIRA L. CARSWELL,  
Assignee of mortgage.

Wm. M. McCLELLAN, my attorney, assigned.  
Stillwater, June 18, 1882—41-7.

**Leather, Leather and Leather Goods.**  
**KESSLER & RIEHL,**  
**Importers, Tanners and Curriers.**  
**ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.**

**ARE** now receiving and will keep constant on hand the largest and best stock of **Leather and Findings in the Territory**—calling of **Spanish Saddle Leather,**

Oak, do  
 Upper Leather  
 Horned Leather,  
 Bridle Leather,  
 Tamping and Maddrass,  
 Morocco Skin,  
 Shoe and Saddle Skirting,  
 Belt and Lace Leather,  
 Fresh Calf Skins,  
 Frouch Kip Skins,  
 Country Aip Skins,  
 Also a general assortment of all kind  
 Findings, &c., &c.  
 [ ]  Hesso call and examine our stock as  
 will not be undersold by any house in the  
 [ ]  
 PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS  
 [ ]  Cash paid for Hides, Furs, and De  
 Skins.  
 [ ]  KESSLER & RIEHL,  
 St. Anthony st., south side, below American House  
 St. Paul, June 25, 1858—26d

1862. 1863  
**Change of Time, May 5th, 1863.**  
 LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE  
 RAILROAD.  
 With its connections, forms the shortest, quickest and most direct route to  
 MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, DETROIT,  
 TOLEDO, PITTSBURGH, N. YORK,  
 BOSTON, and ALL POINTS EAST & SOUTH.  
 ———  
 ONE OF THE BEST U. S. Mail Steamers  
 Northern Belle, KEOKUK, & MOSCOW  
 McLELLAN.  
 Will leave St. Paul daily at 8 A. M., from where  
 heart, foot of St. Louis direct, connecting at  
 Croasue next morning, (Sundays excepted) at  
 breakfast with the 6 A. M. train, arriving

Minneapolis Junction 12.35 P. M., in Milwaukee at 2.55 same afternoon, and in Chicago at 4.45 same evening, in time to connect with all Eastern and Southern trains.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers are sure of making connections in Milwaukee and Chicago the next evening after leaving St. Paul.

**Baggage Checked Through.**

**ASK FOR TICKETS via LA CROSSE.**

For through tickets to all points East, South, and information about freight, apply to

L. L. WARD, St. Paul.  
D. W. ANDERSON, Sullawat.  
COOK & PLATT, Hudson.  
C. L. BARNES, Prescott.  
H. T. RUMSEY, Le Sueur.

E. H. GOODRICH, Master, Milwaukee.  
J. M. KENNELL, Gen. Tick. Agt., Milwaukee.

W. W. Wilson, Gen. Passenger Agt., St. Paul  
St. Willmar, May 24, 1862.

**FOR SALE!**  
THE Dwelling and Lot 10, block 30,  
Holtcomb's Addition, adjoining Lily  
Lake, for \$200—one-fourth cash, and the balance  
in three annual payments—4. Also,  
**20 Acres Land**  
Situate on the St. Paul road, lying part of  
w 4 section 7, township 7, range 21  
adjoining the land owned by Chas. R. Gardner  
for \$150.00—one-fourth cash and balance  
time at 7 per cent. Interest.  
Apply to R. R. Crowell, Jancenville, Wis.,  
to C. H. Neukirch, with Darling & Scheffer,  
May 26, 1862.

**MINNESOTA HOUSE**

ON MAIN AND CHESTNUT STS. BELLWATER  
U. SIEBERTHALL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED HOUSE HAS  
been newly re-fitted throughout in a  
style convenient to the Sherman Hotel.  
Charges as moderate as any Hotel in  
the city. April 21, 1862—25

LANTERNS  
FOR COAL OIL.  
Without a chimney—a capital article,  
cheap, by CARL & CO.

COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNEYS & SHEDS  
In great variety and at the very lowest price  
by CARL & CO.

WALL PAPERS

Call and take a look at the select patterns  
Wall Papers. **LEVY & DANIELS**

---

**S E C O N D S U P P L Y**

Of Bonnets, Flats, Ribbons, Flowers, Euc  
and white and colored shaker hoods, at  
**LEVY & DANIELS**

---

**W A L L P A P E R, W I N D O W S H A D**  
**A N D F I X T U R E S.**  
Just received and for sale lower than ever.  
**CARL & CO**








# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER.

Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

### Republican District Convention.

A Republican District Convention of the Second Congressional District of this State, will assemble at St. Paul on the 20th inst., at twelve o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Congress from the Second District.

The different counties in the District will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates who are bona fide residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Albany	1	Lake	1
Andrus	1	Lincoln	1
Anoka	2	Manitou	1
Becker	1	McLeod	1
Benton	1	Meeker	1
Big Stone	1	Miller	1
Carlton	1	Monongalia	1
Cass	1	Morrison	1
Chippewa	1	Otter Tail	1
Clay	1	Pope	1
Crow Wing	1	Ramsey	1
Dakota	1	Saint Louis	1
Douglas	1	Shawano	1
Goodhue	1	Stearns	1
Hennepin	1	Traverse	1
Isanti	1	Todd	1
Itasca	1	Wabasha	1
Kandiyohi	1	Washington	1
Kanabec	1	Wright	1
Lac Qui Parle	1		

By order of the Republican State Central Committee,

ROBERT F. FISK, Chairman,  
W. L. WILSON,  
ANDREW NESSEL,  
G. N. WHITNEY,  
J. B. GUTHRIE,  
GEO. T. WHITE,  
Of the State Central Committee.  
St. Paul, July 15, 1862.

### Republican Mass Meeting.

A Republican Mass Meeting will be held at the court house in Stillwater on Saturday, July 20th, 1862, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Congressional convention to meet in St. Paul on the 30th inst. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress for the second district.

A general meeting, instead of a delegate convention, has been decided upon—the committee believing that at this busy season of the year farmers would find it inconvenient to devote one day to town meetings and another to a county convention. It is hoped, however, that as many as can make it convenient will be present on the 20th.

While this meeting is called as a Republican convention, an invitation is hereby extended to all persons who are willing to support the National Administration, and who are in favor of heartily and cordially sustaining it in its vigorous prosecution of the war to put down the rebellion and support the Government, to unite with us in appointing delegates to the Congressional convention.

Per Order,  
A. J. VAN VORHES,  
Chm. Central Com.

### The War News.

The war news of the past week has not been particularly exciting. The army of the Potomac appears to be quiet on James river, preparing, perhaps, for the final great struggle. McClellan has been reinforced by a large portion of Burnside's army. President Lincoln visited the army in person during the week and gave the soldiers the encouragement of his presence and good cheer. The army is undoubtedly safe now, and in a very few days may take the offensive.

Sunday's dispatches give conflicting and unsatisfactory rumors of another battle near Richmond. Our noon dispatches may throw some light upon the subject.

### This Morning's News.

Exciting News—The Third Minnesota in Battle.

We copy from the St. Paul Press of this morning:

A rebel force of three or four thousand under the Texas Ranger, Col. Forst, made a sudden descent, Saturday morning, on Murfreesboro where Col. Lester's brigade, composed of the Michigan 11th and the 3d Minnesota with Hewitt's 1st Kentucky Battery, were stationed. The Kentucky regiment had surrendered at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; our noble Third Minnesota with Hewitt's Battery had repulsed the enemy in three successive charges, with terrible slaughter. Col. Lester replied to a demand to surrender, that he could hold his position a week.

One statement is that Col. Lester was falling back to Nashville.

It was feared that Nashville would be attacked.

Evidently there was a panic at Nashville, and very possible the affair is exaggerated.

We believe all the troops had been withdrawn from Murfreesboro except the two regiments and battery named.

Murfreesboro, is 35 miles southeast of Nashville. Negley's brigade is at Shelbyville, about 40 miles south of Murfreesboro, and other troops were scattered along the railroad, guarding bridges. It is probable that the rebels will do all the damage they can, and retreat in the direction of Chattanooga before a force could be concentrated to oppose them.

We have the strongest confidence that our gallant Minnesota boys will give a good account of themselves. We await with deepest interest further news. It is

remarkable that we had nothing later last night—two days from the beginning of the affair.

### Mass Meeting for the Appointment of Delegates to the Congressional Convention.

As will be seen by the call of the County Republican committee, a mass meeting will be held in this city on the 20th inst., to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held in St. Paul on the 30th.

In view of the fact that the desire of the people to secure the nomination of a good man is stronger than their preference for individual favorites; and the further fact that it would be impossible to secure a general attendance upon town meetings at this season of the year, the committee have adopted the less circuitous and less expensive mode of a general meeting, as preferable to the usual method of town and county conventions to secure the appointment of delegates, which we think will be generally approved throughout the county—especially by its county and district conventions will soon be called for the nomination of county and legislative candidates.

The call is liberal in spirit, which we think will also be approved. While it is distinctive in its character, it opens wide the gate to all loyal citizens who wish to stand upon our platform in vindication of the government and in putting down and crushing out this hellish rebellion. The late professed Democratic convention, by its platform and nominations, virtually closed its doors to all loyal and patriotic Democrats. They cannot consistently act with the party as organized at St. Paul on the 30th of July. Where else than to the Republican party can they go? We hope to see a liberal and catholic spirit manifested towards all men whose patriotism is above party. We wish to see them cordially invited to go hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with the great Republican party in saving the government from annihilation.

### The Government Aroused.

The government seems now to be approaching the point it should have reached eight months ago. The prejudice against the employment of all loyal persons in aid of the suppression of the rebellion, is yielding to common sense—to justice, and to the necessities of the time. The flower of our country has too long been subjected to the merciless inhumanity of a foe that has all along employed wild savages, who have carried a flag of truce in one hand and a black piratical flag in the other—who have butchered and tortured prisoners of war, poisoned our soldiers, and been guilty of barbarities unknown heretofore to civilization.

Kid gloves are coming off, and hereafter every loyal arm that wishes to strike for the preservation of the government, will be furnished with a musket or a sword. Instead of protecting the property of rebels, that property shall be employed for their destruction. We should have made this advance long months ago.

### "The Union as It Was"—A Lie!

A few months ago fourteen traitors in Congress, with the secession leader Vallandigham at the head, put forth an address as the basis of the re-organization of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The address wound up in these words:

"The great immediate issue is, to maintain the constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was."

What Republican has clamored for a change of the constitution? Not one. The rebels in arms, and the men who signed the address, are the parties who have been helping and howling for changes. In February 1861, the author of the address—Vallandigham—proposed to aid the rebels in destroying the Government by offering a resolution in the House proposing a series of amendments to the constitution which would have utterly subverted and ruined that instrument. He proposed to divide the Union into four sections, each section delegated with power to annul the acts of all the others. Who does not recollect the efforts of that one-horse convention in Washington, presided over by John Tyler, which howled so loudly for changes and modifications that the brains of old women were almost crazed? It looks well now to be prating about "the constitution as it is." The only undivided party in favor of the constitution as it is, from first to last, now and forever, is the Republican party.

"From all I can learn," writes a correspondent from Fortress Monroe, "and after inquiring diligently, I am of the opinion that our loss has been greatly overrated. Our missing are coming in daily in large numbers. The cause of our men being scattered has been their ignorance of the country through which they have been traveling, and when detached by orders or have cases they lost their way, and have in many cases only found our lines by the noise of the fight still going on."

### Senator Rice—Progress in the Right Way!

Senator Rice is redeeming himself—His recent position on the great questions of the day will astonish some of his political associates who yet hang on to their idols and false gods. Some weeks since Mr. Rice voted for the Arnold-Lovejoy bill which prohibits slavery in the Territories; and last Wednesday he made a speech in the Senate which places him side by side with the ardent defenders of the Government. He is in a position where he can see the dangers besetting our way, and the enormity of the rebellion in all its hellishness. In view of the present aspect of affairs, the Senator boldly and defiantly declared that "we must now choose between acknowledging the Southern Confederacy, or using all the means God has given us to curb the Confederacy. Great Britain had long employed regiments of blacks in Canada, and Washington and Jackson had used them successfully. The rebels made use of torpedoes, poisons, and all barbarous means of warfare, and yet we hesitated whether it would be right and humane, and civilized to let negroes shoot at them."

We give an abstract of Mr. Rice's remarks elsewhere, to which we invite the attention of the reader. What will now be the course of Mr. Rice's old political associates? Hundreds of them in Minnesota who hang their faith upon the skirts of their Senator are yet cold and indifferent to the death struggle now going on. Will they not take courage, follow the example of Mr. Rice, and show themselves men? We shall see.

### To the Rescue—Fill Up.

Aside from incentives of patriotism, no country on the face of the globe presents such strong inducements to enter the public service as ours. No other country feeds, clothes, protects or pays its soldiers as ours. In addition to the usual pay, bounty &c., the government now proposes to pay in advance, upon the acceptance of a company, twenty-five dollars, being one fourth of the bounty to which the soldier is entitled upon his discharge from service. This is liberal, and will enable hundreds and thousands to leave their families in comfortable circumstances until they begin to draw their pay, who otherwise could not enter the service without distressing their families.

See General Order No. 13, published in this paper.

### Members of Congress in the Field.

A number of members of Congress have resigned and returned home to recruit and take the field. That looks much better than to see army officers resigning their commissions to become candidates for Congress. Frank Blair has gone home to raise a brigade in Missouri.

—We have such profound confidence in the masses of the Democracy of the North—in their love for the Union, in their desire to put down the rebellion, and in their steady adherence to the forms of Republican Government as represented by the Administration now in power—that we are free to affirm that when they see the real purpose of our leaders like Vallandigham, Voorhes & Co., they will leave them standing alone on their infamy, more detested and more criminal than any men in American history. We exhort these masses again to look out and see where they are tending—to what goal their captains are leading them. Caution now will save a world of repentance by-and-by.

—Upon the call of the President for 300,000 additional troops, Col. Frank P. Blair, chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, was requested to proceed at once to Missouri to raise a brigade. The request was promptly responded to, and Col. Blair leaves for St. Louis as soon as he can close up important business now before his committee. In the meantime Col. Blair has telegraphed to officers at St. Louis, whom he is authorized to select, to proceed to raise companies and regiments. Col. Blair offers to be tendered to General James Jackson of Kentucky.

Who are Soldiers' Heirs?—This question is frequently asked, and the following answer, which we find in an exchange, may be worth as much to parties interested, as the advice of a lawyer for which five dollars would be charged: "Pensions are granted by the United States Government, and the sum awarded is paid to the deceased. If the pensioner was married, the wife receives the money. If no wife is living, then the children. If the deceased soldier was not married, the parents receive the pension, which ceases with the life of the parents. If the nearest living relatives are brothers or sisters, dependent upon the soldier for support, the pension goes to them."

A letter from Gibraltar of the 30th of May, says the rebel steamer Sumter was still in port, and not sold, as reported in the English papers.

### ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Minnesota Third.

The Fourth in Secession—Unionism and Treachery—Health of the Regiment—Correction of Misrepresentations—One of our men Accidentally Shot—Narrow Escape of our Correspondent—Promotion—Recruiting, &c.  
Memphis, Tenn., July 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the Stillwater Messenger:

The tide of time has rolled over another glorious Fourth, and all its scenes and incidents are submerged in the ocean of the past. At home no doubt it was a glorious day; but here we only knew it was the Fourth by the Almanac—save the thirty-four guns fired by one of our batteries near by. Not a single tone from the town bells—not one jubilant cheer—not even so much as a fire-cracker indicated the return of the anniversary of American Independence. No picnics—no social gatherings of any kind, so far as I can learn, marked off the day from those which preceded it, as the birth day of a great nation. Something was done at Nashville, and it may be at other points.

Indeed, we are told that Rutherford county, of which Murfreesboro is the county seat, is more thoroughly seceded than any other part of the State. If it is not so, then Unionism in Tennessee, instead of being a giant bound in chains with a mill-stone upon his breast, is a very sick patient, requiring the strictest medical attention and the most careful nursing in order to his recovery. It is not so, then Unionism in Tennessee, instead of being a giant bound in chains with a mill-stone upon his breast, is a very sick patient, requiring the strictest medical attention and the most careful nursing in order to his recovery. It is not so, then Unionism in Tennessee, instead of being a giant bound in chains with a mill-stone upon his breast, is a very sick patient, requiring the strictest medical attention and the most careful nursing in order to his recovery.

That there is a better state of feeling in East Tennessee, no one can doubt. From what we saw at Pikeville, it is easy to believe that the apprehensions of the rebels in regard to large accessions to our army, in case we move into the region, are well founded. During the single day we spent there, five or six young men joined our ranks, and they tell us many more are ready to enter the list as soon as they can be reached. Heaven speed the day that is to give to these hardy mountaineers, with their warm hearts and strong arms, a chance to strike for the Union.

I see in the Press, that six of our men died from exhaustion, on our recent march over the Cumberland Mountains. This is a mistake. No one died on the march, and only two have died in hospital since our return. Several others were somewhat prostrated with excessive heat and weariness, but all are doing well at present.

One man in company H, by the name of Steward, was accidentally shot through the lungs by his own pistol falling from his belt while litching up his team, and a ball discharged from a gun in the hands of Orderly Churchill, of company B, passed the head of your correspondent in rather too close proximity to be really pleasant, though as it happened, perfectly harmless. Some one in stacking arms at Woodbury, left his gun cocked in the stack. When about to march, and just after the report of Steward's pistol, the Orderly took up his gun from the stack and in examining it put his hand upon the lock, not noticing that it was cocked, (it was 11 o'clock at night) and the first touch of the trigger discharged the gun. The ball struck the ground and glancing, passed very near my head. But "a miss is as good as a mile," and no harm was done. The Orderly has since been promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and aside from the consideration of his not shooting me, it is a pleasure to see him in possession of the sword and epaulettes of a commissioned officer.

Steward is in an adjoining room of the hospital at present, and is doing well.—The regiment is encamped about 2 miles from town near a river and an excellent spring of water. The offices made vacant by resignations, have been filled by regular promotion, and all things move on in their wonted course. Since the march to Pikeville, we despair of meeting the enemy, and it is a current impression now that we may probably move to McMinnville, soon, and close our campaign there. Several officers are to be sent home to recruit for the regiment. We can hardly think, that what is now being done towards raising the Sixth regiment, recurring for the Third will be very brisk, but hope to see our ranks filled up.

At another time I shall have something to write concerning our hospitals here.

I am now stopping in the convalescent hospital trying to recruit my health. I had a severe attack of cholera morbus on our march back from Pikeville, and find great difficulty in regaining my former strength.

The weather is very fine—the sun very hot—blackberries very plenty, and peaches and apples promising well. Of course we promise ourselves a good time, for we shall stay till the apples are picked, sure.

The rumor of a battle on the James river on the 10th, proves to have been unfounded.

### THE QUESTION OF ARMING NEGROES.

Exciting Debate in the Senate.

SENATOR RICE REDEEMING HIMSELF.  
PROGRESS.

From the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 6.  
The Senate had a long session to-day on the policy of arming the negroes. Preston King had a new bill which he moved as an amendment to Mr. Wilson's militia bill already before the Senate.

It authorizes the enlistment of negroes to be armed and equipped as soldiers, and used for digging entrenchments or any other military purposes for which they might be wanted.

Messrs. Salsbury and Carlisle opposed this attempt to elevate the miserable negro.

Mr. Sherman argued that the rebels had persistently used negroes for military purposes, and we ought to do the same. He warmly urged a more vigorous and earnest prosecution of the war.

Mr. Fessenden made a fine speech denouncing the milk and water policy of calling defeats strategy, and trying to humbug the people with flaming bulletins of victories that were really disasters, declaring the white-kid glove warfare would not do any longer, and insisting on the use of negroes like every other means and power God had given us.

Mr. Rice's speech was markedly significant. That an old and bitter Breckinridge Democrat should go further for prosecuting the war vigorously than the border State loyalists, provoked special notice. He declared that we must now choose between acknowledging the Southern Confederacy, or using all the means God has given us to crush the Confederacy. Great Britain had long employed regiments of blacks in Canada, and Washington and Jackson had used them successfully. If right for them, why was it wrong for us? The rebels made use of torpedoes, poisons, and all barbarous means of warfare, and yet we hesitated as to whether it would be right, and humane, and civilized to let the negroes shoot at them.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, after picturing on the present military condition, complained of rose colored military and newspaper bulletins from before Richmond, and urged the immediate necessity of a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

By this time Garrett Davis was thoroughly stirred up. He started off in his usual strain, "Negroes of no account for military purposes." "Couldn't fight." "Barbarous and inhuman to arm them." "Murder." "Rape!" "Massacring of the innocent." "Torture, universal anarchy and desolation," etc., etc., according to the catalogue of horrors.

Mr. Wilkinson referred him to Jackson's use of negroes at New Orleans, and with his advice of "thugs to kill," afterward, but Davis dodged very skillfully by declaring that was urgent necessity, and none such. He complained that Senators from the extreme Northern States were willing to bring the horrible danger of arming slaves on the border States, and asked why don't you listen to us who know more about the slaves than you do? At least, he was willing that negroes should be used for loading cannon and swabbing and firing them on certain occasions; but he prayed that these Senators, if they had any regard for human women and children, not to arm the blacks.

Mr. Rice at once replied that he regretted that the Senator had found no subjects for his eloquence in arming Indians at Pea Ridge, or that he had not fully by declaring that of gunpowder and whiskey at Richmond, but these were only acts of the rebels. The Senator's eloquence was reserved for other purposes.

Mr. Davis, interrupting, asked, "Do the barbarians of the rebels justify barbaries in us?"

Mr. Rice continued, "I will answer the Senator very briefly. If a stranger had entered the chamber during the Senator's speech he would have supposed him to be an ambassador from the Southern Confederacy."

Mr. Garrett Davis, excitedly—"It is not so." Several Senators called out "order."

This little passage between an old Breckinridge democrat and a Border State secessionist excited great attention.

Mr. Davis lost his temper and got decidedly the worst of the debate.

Mr. Rice resumed—"Let the Senator say what he pleases; he will not discompo me."

Mr. Davis (erabably)—"Well don't misrepresent me."

Mr. Rice replied that "he had represented him fairly, and given the true spirit of his speech," and then went on urging the necessity of putting forth our military power. The Senator was willing negroes should, in case of necessity, be used for loading and swabbing, and even firing cannon. Why not, he would ask the Senator, let them be used for loading and swabbing and firing muskets?

It is generally believed that Congress will adjourn next Monday. Little business remains except the confiscation and tariff bills, which are in the hands of the conference committees, and Harris's provisional government bill, which still hangs fire in the Senate.

Some law authorizing employment of negroes in military duties is pretty certain to be crowded through before adjournment. The Republicans seemed unanimous on the subject, and late reverses before Richmond have opened the eyes of many conservative Democrats to the condition and the absolute necessity of availing ourselves of every possible advantage. The feeling against the present easy mode of conducting the war is universal.

### Call for More Troops—Proclamation.

In the absence of Governor Ramsey, Lieutenant Governor Donnelly has issued the following patriotic proclamation to the people of Minnesota, calling for additional troops to sustain the Government. Shall they not be promptly given?

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE.  
St. Paul, July 10, 1862.

To the People of Minnesota:  
The President of the United States has, at the solicitation of the Governors of the loyal States, called upon the nation for a large increase of the Volunteer Force; and has by special communication, dated the 8th instant, required of Minnesota one regiment of infantry, to be furnished at once, as part of her entire quota.

This call, based in part upon the suggestion of the Executive of our own State, and rendered imperatively necessary by the events of the war, must be promptly and heartily responded to.

The check recently received by our army before Richmond, has resulted without doubt, from the superior numbers of the enemy; our army being compelled not only to meet the enemy wherever he presents himself, but to hold at the same time, the vast regions of country already won from him.

Without an increase of our forces we cannot hope for a successful termination of the war.

The call of the President comes home to the heart of every man who desires to see the greatness of the nation restored, and law and order established in the rebellious States.

This end must be accomplished though it should require the entire militia force of the nation, and all its treasure.—There can be no turning back. Reverses can but intensify the determination of the people. Without a restored government, property and life itself will be valueless.

All classes must feel the terrible necessity which presses upon them.—While we are struggling to preserve the unity of the best government on earth, it appears not improbable that we may be speedily called upon to resist the attacks of the monarchies of Europe, and wage a war, not only for free institutions, but for our individual independence.

Coldness or indifference upon our part, at this time, cannot but result in our becoming one of the subservient populations of the earth; exercising the right of self-government at the will of some other people.

As Minnesota has heretofore nobly done her duty in this war; as she has furnished more than the quota heretofore asked for; as her sons have established for themselves a pre-eminent reputation for discipline and courage; it now becomes her duty to meet, in an equally heroic spirit, this new emergency.

Meetings should be held in every county. Wealth, energy and ability should be devoted to the task of raising the people to a sense of their present danger. The merchant, the farmer and the manufacturer, must all understand that unless this rebellion is speedily suppressed, their toil can profit them little; that in a ruined country there can be no individual prosperity.

Let the reinforcements which must specify be thrown into the Peninsula, to turn the tide of battle and aid in the capture of the Rebel Capital, contain at least one additional regiment from Minnesota.

The recruits first obtained, under this call, will constitute the Sixth regiment, and all subsequent recruits, after that regiment is filled will be used to complete Minnesota's quota of the force now called for by the President.

JOHNAT. S. DONNELLY,  
Acting Governor.

—Gen. Pope is represented to have said, on taking command in the Shenandoah that his headquarters would be on horseback. His previous reputation is a guaranty that he will make the Army of Virginia felt. It is not one of the subtler breed of generals.

### General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
St. Paul, Minn., July 10th, 1862.  
GENERAL ORDER NO. 12.

It is announced that pursuant to an order from the War Department, there will be paid in advance to each recruit for three years or during the war, the sum of twenty-five dollars, being one-fourth of the amount of bounty allowed by law, each payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruits belong into the service of the United States.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
OSCAR M. MCMROS,  
Adjutant General.

### General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
St. Paul, Minn., July 11, 1862.  
GENERAL ORDER NO. 14.

At the request of the Secretary of War, notice is hereby given that pursuant to General order of the War Department No. 72, no more furloughs will be granted to paroled prisoners, that furloughs heretofore given to them are revoked, and that all prisoners of war, belonging to regiments or independent companies raised in this State, and who are now at large on their parole or who may hereafter be paroled by the Rebel authorities, are commanded immediately to repair to the Camp near Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and to report for such duty compatible with their parole as may be assigned to them by the officers in command of said camp; and that all, whether officers or privates who fail to comply with said order, within the space of time necessary for them to do so, will be accounted deserters and dealt with accordingly.

2d. The transportation necessary to a compliance with said order, can, on application, be procured from this office or from Capt. A. D. Nelson, United States Mustering Officer for the State of Minnesota.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
OSCAR M. MCMROS,  
Adjutant General.

### REMOVAL.

CARL & CO. have removed their stock of Drugs, Liquors, &c. from Hudson's Block, to the north end of the Lake House, July 12, 1862.

### TO SPORTSMEN.

Just received and receiving a complete outfit for the grouse season, consisting of fly's gun caps, wads, nippers, powder, flasks, shot-bags, dog whips, whistles, &c.

CARL & CO.

### LANTERNS.

A large lot of Mason's coal oil Lanterns, purchased before the late advance, will be sold at the old rates, by

WHITE LEAD—ZINC AND OILS.

Just received and for sale at the lowest St. Paul prices, by

CARL & CO.

### MORTGAGE SALE—DEFAULT HAVING

been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid by that certain mortgage, executed by Fridolph Marit as mortgagee, to Harvey Cutler as mortgagor, dated the eighth day of May, A. D. 1861, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county and State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of May 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in book P of mortgages, on page 122. The amount of money by said mortgage secured to be paid, and now at the date of this notice being and remaining due and unpaid, is six hundred and eighty-nine and 22/100 (\$689 22/100) dollars, and no proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.—Now therefore, notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained therein, and in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided, the lands and premises embraced and described in said mortgage and situate and being in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to wit: The west half of the north-east quarter (w 1/2 of n 1/4) of section number five, (5) township number twenty-nine (29) north of range number twenty (20) west; containing seventy-seven and 7/100 acres of land, according to Government survey, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Washington, in the city of Stillwater, on the 27th day of August, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

HARVEY CUTLER, Mortgagee.

Dated at Stillwater, July 14, 1862.—J. L. RICHMOND, Atty for Mortgagee.

### AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you troubled with constipation, indigestion, and a general feeling of uneasiness? These symptoms are the result of a disordered system, and should be removed by Ayer's Pills, and the system purified. These pills are the best for the purpose, and should be used in all cases of constipation, indigestion, and a general feeling of uneasiness. They are the best for the purpose, and should be used in all cases of constipation, indigestion, and a general feeling of uneasiness.

From a Preserving Merchant of St. Louis, Mo., A. 1862.  
Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the best I have ever used. They have cured my little daughter of a chronic secretion by her hands and feet had been long diseased for years. Her mother has been long afflicted with indigestion and a general feeling of uneasiness, and only after using Ayer's Pills, and the system purified, has she been cured. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA NORRIDGE.

### As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Carter, New Orleans.  
Your Pills are the best I have ever used. They are the best for the purpose, and should be used in all cases of constipation, indigestion, and a general feeling of uneasiness.

Headache, Sick Headache, Pail Stomach.  
From Dr. Edward Davis, Baltimore.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills for many years, and they have cured me of a chronic secretion by her hands and feet had been long diseased for years. Her mother has been long afflicted with indigestion and a general feeling of uneasiness, and only after using Ayer's Pills, and the system purified, has she been cured. After our



## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

### AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$50 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: E. J. James, General Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

**Is Market.**—Green apples made their appearance in our markets more than a week ago. As yet we have not been able to collect a sufficiency of moral courage to enquire the price.

**Withdrawals.**—We understand the steamer Wenona has been withdrawn from the St. Croix and La Crosse trade, and that in place thereof, the La Crosse Packet Company will run one or two of their boats to this place each week during the remainder of the season.

At a Democratic celebration at Sparta, Monroe county, Ohio, on the 4th, one of the attractions was a balloon ascension by F. H. Westbrook. When the balloon had reached an elevation of about 300 feet, it burst and fell to the earth, instantly killing Mr. Westbrook.

**They are coming.**—A few days since the steamer H. S. Allen brought up some thirty Norwegian families, fresh from their fatherland, who are seeking permanent homes in the St. Croix Valley. They are the pioneers of several hundred other families who will be along during the season. This is a class of emigration that will be most heartily welcomed to this north-western land.

**Heavy rains.**—During the past three weeks this region has been visited with a greater number of heavy rain storms than we have ever known within the same period. The roads, in consequence, have been much damaged; but we are glad to learn that crops have not been materially injured. The grain stands up well and is maturing very rapidly.

**School Land Appraisers.**—The Auditor of the State has appointed H. L. Thomas, Esq., of Afton, as appraiser of school lands in Washington county, under the law of last winter. The Commissioners of each county are required to appoint two persons to act with the appraiser, who form a Board of Appraisers. Dr. J. K. Reider, of this city, and J. P. Furbur, of Cottage Grove, have been designated as the assistants.

**Consent by Wagner's Orchestra.**—Succeeded by a ball. Absence from home on Friday evening, deprived of the pleasure of having Wagner's Orchestra. We understand the performers were greeted by an appreciative and paying audience, and that all who were present represent it as being one of the finest musical entertainments ever enjoyed in our city. The vocal performance of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Lehmcke, is spoken of in the highest terms of praise.

The concert was succeeded by a ball, at Sawyer Hall, Wagner's Band furnishing the music, which was largely attended.

**Present Mail Arrangement.**—Under the new contract, the eastern mail via St. Paul leaves this city each day (Sundays excepted) at 1 o'clock p. m., instead of 8 a. m. All mail matter by this route should be deposited before 12 o'clock noon.

The river mails from the north and south arrive daily at 11 o'clock, and depart immediately on the arrival of the St. Paul mails. The St. Paul mail arrives as heretofore, at 12 o'clock noon.

**Returned.**—Daniel McKean, a member of Capt. Brackett's Cavalry company, returned home a few days since, having been discharged on account of protracted sickness. Mr. McKean was in the battle of Shiloh, and contracted his disease during the heavy marches and severe skirmishes preceding those eventful days. We hope to see friend Mac, on his stamps again soon, though his disease has assumed a more virulent form since his return.

**Sabbath School Pic Nic.**—The Pic Nic entertainment given by the friends connected with the Myrtle Street Sabbath School last Thursday, was one of the most pleasant affairs of the kind which we have enjoyed for years. The day was fine, the attendance large, and everything connected with the affair just as it should be—informal, social and joyous. Prof. Perkins added much to the enjoyment of the occasion, assisted by the choir of which he is director, by furnishing a great variety of vocal and instrumental music.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, the world renowned Chemist of New England, is now stopping at the Burnett House in this city. He has been making a tour of the Western States, with a scientific associate, to investigate their remedial productions or such as he can make remedial. We notice he has been received with marked distinction by our leading citizens of the West, and are rejoiced to find they have shown a proper estimate of the man who has perhaps done more for the relief of human ills than any other American.

Daily Journal, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### Scarcity of Small Change.

Owing to recent heavy exportations of coin to Europe, together with the fact that many persons are improperly hoarding up every particle of specie that falls into their hands, small change is becoming most inconveniently scarce, and commands a premium of 10 and 12 per cent. The scarcity and consequent demand, only tends to increase the scarcity, as many persons are no doubt hoarding up for speculative purposes.

In consequence of this scarcity, traders are suffering somewhat in their business. They cannot afford to pay out silver change for bank bills, and are compelled to turn away their customers.

To obviate the difficulty, some of them have resorted to the questionable policy of issuing trade checks of small denominations. The plan will to some extent obviate the embarrassments, and in our city where each citizen knows the business standing of all our dealers, the expedient will be attended with loss, even if generally adopted. As a general rule in large business places, the plan could not be commended to general favor.

**Shooting a Fly.**—A difficulty occurred last Saturday at the Half-way house, on the St. Paul road, between John Abresch and a party of three or four other persons in regard to the right to cut hay on some ground for which Abresch was acting as agent. We have heard conflicting reports as to the attack, and prefer not to give either version, as the matter will undergo judicial investigation. In the melee, Christopher Manning was shot by Abresch with a fowling piece, a large number of bird shot taking effect in different parts of the body. We understand Manning is not dangerously wounded. Abresch was arrested and brought to this city, but we understand he will have a hearing at St. Paul, the transaction taking place in Ramsey county.

**Is Town.**—We had a pleasant call from Gen. D. W. Washburne, Surveyor General of the State, and Col. C. W. Thompson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, last Saturday, on their return from St. Croix Falls, where they had been on business connected with their several departments.

Col. Thompson has just returned from the Winnetago Agency, where he has been paying the annual annuities to the branch of his numerous family. His stay payment will take place at Yellow Medicine about the 20th instant. Col. Thompson has proven himself a most efficient officer in his perplexing position. The Government was fortunate in this instance in securing a faithful and honest officer in this former field of abuse and corruption.

### Discouraging Volunteering.

It is a disgraceful fact that in certain localities in this country there is a class of men—traitors at heart and disloyal in every instinct of their nature—who have made it their business during the past year to abuse the Government, and in every possible manner to discourage volunteering, and even go so far as to declare their desire to join the rebel army, and threaten a revolution in their neighborhoods should the Government resort to a draft for men. We are informed that such talk is indulged in openly and boldly.

We do not know whether or not we are making use of contraband intelligence; but we will take the responsibility of assuring these men that they and their conduct are known to Government officers, and that their conduct will not be tolerated. They are now forewarned. If persisted in, Washington county will be represented in Fort Warren or on the hangman's post. We know whereof we speak.

### Minnesota First in the Late Battle.

Chaplain Neill has furnished through Gov. Ramsey, a list of the killed and wounded of the Minnesota First in the late battles before Richmond. Though much exposed, it will be seen that the men of the First have been singularly fortunate. We give the list as furnished by Chaplain Neill, up to Monday, June 30th:

Company A—H. Adams, killed; Canfield, wounded; Plunk, do; Keyes, slightly; Egan, do; Lyon, do, in leg; Matthews, do, slightly; Keifer, do; Crawley, do.  
Company B—Giff, slightly wounded; Burns, do.  
Company C—(Owing to an order causing the regiment to fall into line, I have not the list—about 12 killed and wounded.)  
Company D—None.  
Company E—Corporal Taylor, slightly wounded; Peterson, do; I. P. Davis, do; E. E. Davis, do; Severson, do.  
Company G—McKinstry, wounded; Wells, do.  
Company H—Gilman, wounded in the shoulder.  
Company I—None.

### Company K—Sergeant Burgess, the color-bearer, killed.

Second Lieut. June 29.  
Died of typhoid fever, James Skinner.

Company F—One man killed.  
Captain Colville, wounded by a shot in the breast.

A private note from our former correspondent "Rains," dated "Near Harrison's Landing, July, 4th," says: "Our boys have done well. Loss not yet fully known. None killed in company B (the Stillwater company). John Goff and Frederick Burns slightly wounded. They are encamped near here—in reserve. The work goes bravely on. No time to write more.—The boys are in first rate spirits."

### WAR MEETING

#### NEXT THURSDAY NIGHT

A meeting of citizens will be held at Pugsley's Hall on Thursday evening to consider the condition of the Country and to promote the cause of enlistments. Every man, woman and child has a common interest in the work of saving our Government and restoring it to peace and order. Let there be a universal turn-out and a general awakening of interest in the great work.

Remember, Thursday evening at Pugsley's Hall.

### MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. L. Howell, Mr. Augustus Hess to Miss Augusta Kosko, both of Stillwater.

### Support your own Manufacturers.

W. M. M. CAPRON.

Having purchased the stock of

TINWARE, HARDWARE AND STOVES

of H. B. Grosvenor, would respectfully announce to the public that he intends to keep a good assortment of the same, on hand, and will execute all orders with dispatch.

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work

MADE TO ORDER.

ROOFING AND GUTTERS

at

Lowest Prices.

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

W. M. M. CAPRON.

Stillwater, Minn., June 17, 1862.—41-4n.

### STATE PRISON WORK.

All kinds of Cooperage, &c.

The undersigned having contracted for all the prison labor for a term of years, have placed the most approved machinery in the workshops for the manufacture of

STAVES,

COOPERAGE.

They are already supplying many of the mills of the State, and portions of Wisconsin, with barrels, and with their present machinery will be enabled to supply the entire demand. Whoever their barrels have been introduced, they are given the preference over all others for strength and beauty of finish. Their work is especially given a preference by packers. Every thing in the line of Cooperage kept on hand or made to order. Our facilities for shipping to any part of the State are good.

DRESSED FLOORING AND SIDING,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c.

kept constantly on hand.

Our business is permanent, and we can furnish every thing in our line on terms that will be advantageous to purchasers. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Orders will be filled with promptness.

SEYMOUR & WEBSTER.

Stillwater, July 5, 1862.—42-4n.

### PENSIONS.

I am prepared to secure, for the parties interested, claims for military service in the present war, as follows:

1st. PENSIONS for soldiers wounded in battle or disabled by disease contracted in the service, while in the line of their duty.

2d. A BOUNTY OF \$100 to the Widow, Children, or Heirs of deceased soldiers.

3d. ARREARS OF PAY AND ALL ALLOWANCES due the soldier at the time of his death.

Information by mail or otherwise, given gratuitously.

All interested are invited to call upon or address the subscriber at the Postoffice.

ALPHONSE B. STICKNEY.

Stillwater, Minn., June 25, 1862.—43-4n.

N. B. Pensions commence only from the date of application and completion of proof, in each case.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a promissory note for \$50 21, dated Nov. 20, 1861,

drawn by J. M. Gibson & Co., payable to my order, six months after date, has been lost or stolen, and payment thereon stopped; and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same.

HENRY ARONSON.

Stillwater, July 24, 1862.—43-3

### FAIRBANKS' SCALES

STANDARD

His Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

127 East Street, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine.

PLANKS! Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

AYANA CIGARS, a large assortment, at the very lowest prices, to close.

CARLI & CO.

## HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE

EASTERN MARKETS,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

COMPRISING IN PART:

GROCERIES, FISH, MEATS, BUTTER, LARD, OILS, BEANS, CORN, CORDAGE, FLOUR, MEAL, AGRICULTURAL, WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, NAILS, HARDWARE, SAWS, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, CHAIN, OIL CLOTHS, WALL PAPER, IMPLEMENTS, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, PATTERNS, TIN WARE, STOVES, RUBBER GOODS, CARPETS, MATS, RUGS.

DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY,

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AS CHEAP,

IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN

"ANY OTHER MAN."

Give us a Call and Examine the

Goods, before

PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Stillwater, Minnesota, May 24th, 1862.

DRESS GOODS.—Poplins, Alpacaes, Ly-

oness, Wool Delaines, Travelling Goods, Challis, Moulin Delaines, Lawns, Berages and Prints, light and dark, to please all, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

SHAWLS, Balmoral Skirts, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, Shakers, Gloves, Mitts, &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

LADIES' MISSES AND CHILDREN'S Hoop Skirts all the styles, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

CARPETS, AC.—All Wool, Three Ply, Ingrain, Sateen, Persian, Painted do., Cotton Druggies, Jute Mats, Velvet Rugs, &c., at Eastern prices, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

MEN AND BOYS.—Select your Hats and Caps while the assortment is large, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

DENIMS, Drillings, Domestic, Ducking, Flannel, Hickory, Tickings, Sateens, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Kentucky Jeans, Treads, Blankets, Woolen Yarns, Carpet Warp, Woolen Socks, for sale low, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

TEAS.—Imperial Gunpowder, Moroccan do., Oolong Extra, &c., sold without reference to their times and prices, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

MILL owners and others will take notice! That the "PATENT LUBRICATING OIL" takes the place of Lard Oil for all purposes, and is sold at 37 1/2 cents per Gallon Cash, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

PAINTERS SAVE YOUR MONEY!—HENZOLE, a substitute for spirits Turpentine and better for use. Try it! Try it! Only 25 cents per gallon, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

MILLERS will find a large assortment of Mill Saws, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Lath and Shingle Yarn, Mill Files, Balabitt Metal, &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

CHEST STEEL, Spring Steel and Iron of all sizes. Nails, Chains, Jacks and Screws, and all the innumerable small items of Hardware, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

A LARGE lot of Heavy Tin Ware and Brown Stone Ware, just received, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE for Goods by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS KEPT CONSTANTLY on hand and sold very low for cash by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods,

Clothing, Crockery-ware,

BOOTS, HATS, ETC.

STILLWATER

FLOURING MILL.

D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.

THIS MILL is just completed and in good running order. The want of a

FIRST CLASS MILL

of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of Stillwater and vicinity.

Our machinery embraces all the latest improvements, gotten up in the East without regard to expense. It has three run of Burrs—one run for custom, and two for merchant work.

All grain will be weighed when it comes to the mill, and we can assure our customers that our aim is and will be, to give satisfaction.

FARMERS:

WE are prepared to flour your Wheat on our Merchant Stones. Will brand, ship to the east and sell on your account, rendering you a full account of sales, thereby saving to ourselves the

BRAND AND MIDDLEBURY FOR YOUR STOCK.

Call and see us, and examine our Merchant Mill.

STILLWATER MILLS.

F E E D — Bran, Shorts and Mixed Feed.

Constantly on hand and for sale at the STILLWATER MILLS.

FLOUR—

Fifty barrels "Stillwater Extra Flour," made from old Club and winter Wheat, warranted for sale by D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.

FENCING AND LUMBER—

Seventy-five thousand feet Fencing and Lumber for sale, or will be exchanged for produce, by D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.

COAL OIL, Best quality, at 15 cents per gallon.

CARLI & CO.

## J. A. BATES,

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS IN HIS

AT HIS OLD STAND,

would be happy to see his friends and former customers.

Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

TO THE FARMERS.

I HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF

Grain Cradles,

CRADLE FINGERS,

Hoes, Forks, Rakes, &c. &c. &c. which I propose to sell VERY CHEAP. Call and be convinced.

June 8, 1862.—47

J. A. BATES.

Good News For The

PEOPLE!

LEVY & DANIELS

Have received their Goods for

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

and are now prepared to offer a large and well assorted stock of Goods at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

A large variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS from 10 cents per yard to 50. Black Silks at very low prices. A large variety of Travelling Dress Goods, English and French Calicoes, Brilliant, Ginghams, Lawns, Messinghams, de Laines, a full assortment of Bleached and unbleached Sheetings, Pillow Case Cottons, Flannels, Towels, Towels, Table Linens, Quilts, Muslin and Damask for Curtains, &c. &c. Also a large assortment of

Millinery Goods

such as Bonnets, Hats, Flats, Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Bonnet Frames, and Shaker Hoods. A large variety of Hosiery for Men, Women, and Children.

A large stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS and DRUGGETS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, LAMPS and LAMP FIXTURES, HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

If you want to save money, don't fail to call on

LEVY & DANIELS.

Stillwater, May 6, 1862.—48-4.

1862. 1862.

SPRING TRADE.

CARLI & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE

citizens of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley that they are now receiving and offer for their inspection and patronage, the largest and best selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines

that has ever been sold here; and our selection being made with care, every article will be warranted.

Our stock of

CHEMICALS AND EXTRACTS

will embrace every article that the medical practitioner can require, and the attention of Physicians is particularly called to our stock in this branch of our business. All of our medicines and preparations will be in strict accordance with the formulas of the U. S. Dispensary, and prescriptions will be carefully and accurately compounded.

Our

WINDOW GLASS & GLASSWARE,

we get direct from Pittsburgh by river, thereby insuring its good condition, and its quality will be the best.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Lamp Shades, Chimneys, &c., we make a specialty, and no establishment in the State can offer such opportunities for selection, or at such prices. Our

Carbon Oil

will be the purest and best the market affords, and in

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

Our stock will be complete. Our Paint, White Lead, Distilling, Horse, Cream, Fish, Fly, Shovel, Cloth, Hair, Nail, Tooth and other

brushes

will be found in the largest supply.

PATENT MEDICINES

Of all kinds will be kept in full supply, and our











# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.  
Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

## Republican District Convention

A Republican District Convention of the Second Congressional District of this State, will assemble at St. Paul on the 30th inst., at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Congress from the Second District.

The different counties in the District will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates who are bona fide residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Atkins	1	Lake	1
Anders	1	Lincoln	1
Becker	1	Manitou	1
Big Stone	1	McLeod	1
Carlton	1	Meeker	1
Cass	1	Mill Lake	1
Chicago	1	Monongia	1
Chippewa	1	Morrison	1
Clay	1	Otter Tail	1
Crow Wing	1	Pope	1
Dakota	1	St. Louis	1
Douglas	1	Stearns	1
Goodhue	1	Traverse	1
Hennepin	1	Todd	1
Isanti	1	Wabasha	1
Itasca	1	Washington	1
Kandiyohi	1	Wright	1
Kanabec	1		
Lac Qui Parle	1		

By order of the Republican State Central Committee,

ROBERT F. FISK, Chairman,  
W. L. WILSON,  
ANDREW NESSEL,  
C. N. WHITNEY,  
J. B. GILLILAN,  
EDW. T. WHITE,  
Of the State Central Committee,  
St. Paul, July 24, 1862.

## Republican Mass Meeting.

A Republican Mass Meeting will be held at the court house in Stillwater on

Saturday, July 20th, 1862,  
at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting four delegates to attend the Congressional convention to meet in St. Paul on the 30th inst. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress for the second district.

A general meeting, instead of a delegate convention, has been decided upon—the committee believing that at this busy season of the year farmers would find it inconvenient to devote time to town meetings and another to a county convention. It is hoped, however, that as many as can make it convenient will be present on the 20th.

While this meeting is called as a Republican convention, an invitation is hereby extended to all persons who are willing to support the National Administration, and who are in favor of heartily and cordially sustaining it in its vigorous prosecution of the war to put down the rebellion and support the Government, to unite with us in appointing delegates to the Congressional convention.

Per Order,  
A. J. VAN VORHES,  
Ch' Central Com.

## This Morning's News.

We copy the following abstract of this morning's telegrams from the Press: There is a stir in Gen. Pope's department, indicating that something is going to be done.

An expedition from Fredericksburg reached a point on the Virginia Central railroad, only 35 miles from Richmond, where they destroyed the track, telegraph and depot, thus obstructing communication between Richmond and Gordonsville and the Shenandoah Valley.—Gen. Hatch has cut the road at Charlottesville, nearer the Shenandoah.

A rebel iron-clad gunboat has been on a rampage at the mouth of the Yazoo river, and succeeded in ramming its way through our fleet, and getting under the protection of the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. It will give our fleet something to do beside throwing shells overboard at the land batteries.

General orders are said to be forth coming from the President, in pursuance of the confiscation and emancipation law, that will inaugurate a truly warlike policy.

Gen. Pope is going in on his nerve, in advance of the President, and is making the rebels of the Old Dominion realize some of the evils and burdens of the war.

All is quiet on the James River.

## Postage Stamps for Change.

Among the last acts of Congress was the passage of a law—which was signed and returned in an hour by the President—providing that on and after the first day of August next, all postage and other United States stamps shall be received for all dues of less than five dollars, and which may be received in exchange for United States notes. It also makes it an offense punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any private corporation or bank to issue any token note or device of less than one dollar to circulate as money.

The Treasury Department will immediately issue large quantities of new stamps precisely like the late issue, with the exception of being larger in size and printed on thicker paper, and without gum. They will soon be for sale at all the principal Post Offices throughout the country.

—Samuel Wilkinson, Esq., the famous Tribune war correspondent, is lying ill in Washington of a fever contracted in the performance of his severe duties on the Peninsula.

## What Meeting as Enthusiasm of the People.

In response to a call issued, a large concourse of people assembled at Pugsley's Hall last Thursday evening to consider the state of the country and to aid the cause of volunteering now going on. The building was insufficient to accommodate all present.

The meeting was organized by calling S. B. MURDOCK, Esq., to the Chair, and the appointment of A. J. Van Vorhes as Secretary. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Murdock made a stirring appeal to the people to hasten to the rescue of the Government in this pressing hour of our country's need, which was enthusiastically received by the people.

The meeting was afterwards addressed in a stirring and eloquent manner by Dr. J. K. Reiner, Rev. Mr. Bull, Judge McMillan, Hon. W. H. Burt, L. R. Cornman, Esq., and by Judge H. R. Murdock. Each of the speakers spoke in the most hopeful expectation of the final issue of the great struggle now going on; but all of them demanded in the name of the people, a more vigorous and determined policy on the part of the Government. The time had come when this war must cease to be a war of kid gloves and soft words, and become a war, if need be, of extermination—was the spirit of all the speeches, which were rapturously applauded by all.

Upon a suggestion by Mr. Cornman, Rev. Mr. Bull offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, who are hereby authorized to collect a fund and pay a bounty of ten dollars to each person who will enlist in any company now being organized in this place, provided such enlistments are made during the present month.

Messrs. R. B. Bull, Isaac Staples, J. J. Robertson, J. S. Proctor and Charles Scheffer were appointed as said committee.

Judge Murdock presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Washington county, appreciate the necessity of vigorous efforts to fill up the Sixth Regiment for the protection of the Government, and that we hereby pledge our individual efforts to secure enlistments for the company now being organized at Capt. Broomley in this place.

Mr. Burt, after some well timed remarks upon the kid glove policy of many of our Generals in the field in working our soldiers in ditches and in compelling them to guard rebel property while slaves were everywhere being employed against us, offered the following, which was adopted with a tempest of applause:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is now the duty of the General Government to call and accept into its military service every loyal man north and south, whether of black or white, bond or free, who is willing to serve in the struggle for the National life.

At a late hour the meeting adjourned, all feeling that it was good to be there, and all determined to put their shoulders to the wheel with renewed energy and determination to see a speedy termination of the rebellion.

A. J. VAN VORHES, Secretary.

## Western Congressmen.

The western members of Congress go home feeling very well satisfied with the legislation of Congress. No two men deserve more credit than Messrs. Aldrich and Potter, who worked very hard for the Homestead law and for the Pacific Railroad. Mr. Potter did good service on the investigating committee respecting disloyal clerks in the employ of the government, and got no thanks for the unpleasant labor, except from the earnest friends of the government.

We take the above from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post. It is a just tribute to the western members, and particularly to Messrs. Aldrich and Potter. The same might have been said of Mr. Windom and our Senators. Like the western soldiers in the field, our members of Congress have been active, watchful, and always as true to the best interests of the country as the needs is true to the poles.

## The Present Congress.

The man who writes a just and impartial history of the present eventful time will award much of the honor of the salvation and restoration of the government to the loyal members of the Congress now about to adjourn. In alluding to the labors, responsibility and faithfulness of a portion of its members, the National Republican truthfully says—"If ever a body of men deserved to be sustained by their constituents, it is the Republicans of the present Congress. Their labors have been arduous and their responsibilities vast beyond all precedent, and the great body of them have acquitted themselves with signal fidelity. It is the Republican majority in Congress which has been the target of abuse, ever since this session commenced, of all the traitors and sympathizers with treason in the country. Will not the people sustain them?"

—A letter has been received from General McCull, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, saying that he is a prisoner in Richmond and uninjured. He was hit in the breast by a spent ball, the effects of which were but temporary. The General also sends word that he is for the present quartered at the Spotswood, the principal hotel in Richmond, and that he has thus far been very kindly treated.

## Direct News from the Third Regiment.

Lieut. J. H. Swan, of company I, reached St. Paul last Friday evening, having left the regiment on Saturday the 12th. The Press gathers the following interesting particulars. Lieut. Swan in company with Adjutant Blakey, Sergeant Fox of company A, Sergeant Hunt of company B, Sergeant Holm of company D, Corporal Baker of company E, and private Arnold of company G, had been detailed for recruiting service, with instructions to report to Capt. Nelson, of St. Paul. They left the regiment the day before the attack, having no thought of an enemy being within fifty miles of them. They came to Nashville the same evening, where they stayed till Monday morning. At 10 o'clock on Sunday morning they heard of the attack and surrender of the Ninth Michigan. The rebels, all mounted, to the number of 3,000 or 4,000, dashed upon the town about daylight—having rode down the pickets—and into the camp of the Michigan regiment, taking them completely by surprise, not giving them even an opportunity to form. Colonel Duffield was wounded and captured in his room.

When the news of these transactions reached the Minnesota Third, at their camp one and a half miles from the town, on the Nashville road, Col. Lester immediately formed and went to their relief. After marching about half a mile they were attacked by the enemy, who made a charge upon them. They awaited the charge until the enemy came within a few rods, when they opened upon him with a deadly fire, emptying the saddles by scores. Hewitt's Battery caught some twenty horses at the first fire, which came in riderless from the charge. The enemy then fell back, formed again, and made two more charges, meeting the same fate. This sickened them of that mode of fighting. They then went to skirmishing. In the meantime another portion of the enemy had dashed through and taken their camp, killing and wounding several of the guard.

Col. Lester being short of ammunition, commenced saving his powder, but at five o'clock he was completely out, and compelled to surrender. He sent word to Nashville if they would only send him ammunition, he would hold his ground a week.

These particulars Lieut. Swan obtained at Nashville from persons connected with the railroad, who had been down to and near Murfreesboro during the fight. Also from Mr. A. B. Cornell, sutler's clerk, who remained with the regiment up to the time of the surrender. He was engaged in scouting during the day. Not liking to be gobbled up in the surrender, he started coatless, check shirt and pants and a rope in his hands to look for stray horses, in the same evening he reached Nashville the following day.

Company C was not included in the surrender, having been sent down the railroad 30 miles to Watraces, on guard duty the day before, though it was quite probable they would be taken, as they were expected back on Sunday.

It was supposed there was about a dozen killed, though the names of none of them could be learned. Major Matson and Capt. Rice were not in the fight. The Major had not yet returned from his visit home, though he was on his way. Capt. Rice was on duty at Nashville.

Mr. Rohrer, the sutler, it is believed, shared the fate of the regiment. He had but a small quantity of goods with him, having left them at Nashville, on account of the regiment being under marching orders.

## The Militia Drafting Bill.

On the 16th inst. the House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act of 1795. It is one of the most important measures yet passed. The term of enlistment for which the militia will be called out is limited to nine months, and one month's pay and twenty-five dollars bounty paid in advance. The bill authorizes the President to receive negroes into the service for constructing entrenchments, performing camp service, or other labor, or any military service for which they may be found competent—to be enrolled and organized as the President may prescribe. It also declares free all slaves, including their families, who shall serve the government, except those belonging to loyal masters.

SENATORS EXPRESSING.—The Republicans in the Senate whose terms expire with this Congress are Morrill, of Maine; Foot, of Vermont; Sumner, of Massachusetts; Dixon, of Connecticut; Simmons, of Rhode Island; King, of New York; Wilcox, of Pennsylvania; Wade, of Ohio; Chandler, of Michigan; and Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut has already been chosen his own successor. Gov. Sprague succeeds Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island.

We should so live and labor that what came to us as seed may go to the next generation as blossom, and what came to us as blossoms may go to them as fruit.

## The Public Sentiment of the Country on Using Negroes in the War.

The following letter of Thurlow Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal, who was noted for his strong tendency to compromise before the war, and for decided conservative tendencies since the war began, has more than common significance. There is, indeed, but one sentiment among loyal men upon the question of availing ourselves of the slaves of rebels in any way possible to crush the rebellion. Traitors and traitor sympathizers of course oppose such policy: ON THE RIGHT ROAD AT LAST.

To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser.  
I want to strike while the iron is hot, and your article is nearer than my own heart to the use of it. The public mind is now taking the right direction with "contrabands." Our army needs the "aid and comfort" which can be obtained from "contrabands," and in accepting it we deprive the enemy of an element of strength.

I was with Gen. Butler at Annapolis when he was making his report in reference to escaped slaves. I felt then, as I do now, that "hit the nail on the head." I went direct to Washington and urged the Government to instruct all the officers of the army to receive, and not repel fugitives, proclaiming simultaneously that the slaves of loyal owners would be paid for, and those of traitors confiscated; and that all those employed as untrained auxiliaries to the army. At that time the officers of the army, from education and habit, left to themselves, turned the fugitives back, making their condition worse than it was, and disheartening others who were eager to escape. Had Gen. Butler's policy been adopted a year ago, at least half a million of slaves who have been at work in the rebel armies, would have been relieving our worn out troops from exhausting drudgery—thus weakening the enemy and strengthening ourselves in a corresponding degree.

And this line of policy would have raised no doubt among the public sentiment demands a policy. In that demand I perceive the dawn of a brighter day. Proclaim, at once, compensation to loyal men, in the order which directs commanding officers to receive and employ "contrabands," and the war will assume new and more encouraging aspects.

Respectfully yours,  
T. W.  
The Tribune, commenting on Weed's letter, says truly:—Had the Government declared, at the outset of the rebellion, its purpose to regard no loyal person as rightfully enslaved by a traitor, no one who pretended to be loyal would have thought of questioning the policy of that proclamation. Had it sustained General Fremont's proclamation to that effect, no hearty Unionist would have initiated serious dissent. And now, that it is manifest that the use of the slaves of rebels to put down the rebellion must and will be thoroughly avowed and presented, all loyal opposition is being suddenly hushed.

## Why Is It?

Every observer of events must have noticed during the past few months that when Fremont has been slandered, and kicked and cuffs from post to post; when Banks has been superseded by officers whose superior abilities are extremely questionable; when the gallant and never defeated Sigel is deprived of his command after winning imperishable honor; when Stanton is abused and vilified for infusing the army with more bromistone and shell and retrieving it of his kid gloves and otto of roses, a certain class of politicians have been jubilant and declare themselves more than gratified with these unfolding events.—But the moment a doubt or a fear is expressed of the capacity of Gen. McClellan, such doubts and fears are denounced as treasonable.

We do not believe a loyal man of the country would betray one iota from the reputation of Gen. McClellan. The people have trusted Gen. McClellan—they have extended to him their entire confidence—they have permitted him to manage his own affairs—they have given him time, money and men; and now if he has failed, or shall fail in meeting the great trust reposed in him, we know not why the people or the Government should spare him and thus sacrifice the country. We hope Gen. McClellan will yet redeem himself and prove his capacity for the position. We do not yet despair—but in the mean time we would prefer, and the country would prefer seeing him accomplishing something, and seeing his personal friends aiding him, rather than attempting at this early day to make him President.

Senator Chandler recently administered a severe rebuke to this class of men. The following remarks were made upon the pendency of a resolution of inquiry into the cause of recent disasters on James River:

"Mr. Chandler (Rep., Mich.) said the Senator from Pennsylvania wanted to know where the army was, or who placed them there. The army of the Potomac, when it marched on Manassas, numbered 230,000 men, and the enemy less than 30,000. They marched on Manassas, and found 32 wooden guns, and 1,100 dead horses. That army could have marched to Richmond in 30 days, and not lost 1,000 men, and there was no giving."

## Impediment to its marching to Charleston or New Orleans.

But the Senator from Pennsylvania wanted to know who placed the army where it is. The press, politicians and traitors of the country, declare that E. M. Stanton put them there; but Stanton had nothing to do with putting the army in the marshes of the Chickahominy. This is a matter of criminality—of gross criminality—which should consign the criminal to eternal detestation and condemnation. The country demands sacrifice for this crime, and the press of the country are demanding the sacrifice of the mere clerk Stanton—the mere clerk to obey the orders of the President. He (Chandler) introduced a resolution which, if answered, would show the true criminal. The criminality was reduced so as to be between two persons. The great crime consisted in sacrificing and dividing this great Army of the Potomac, and the criminal is either Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan. There is no third person at all. The criminal, in his judgment, should not only be deprived of office, but suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The nation has been disgraced by this division of the Army of the Potomac, and E. M. Stanton always opposed it. If that great army had been commanded by the arch traitor Jeff. Davis, there has not been a movement which he would not have ordered since December. He called on the press and country to stop denouncing a mere clerk, and to denounce Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan, who led the army into the marshes of the Chickahominy, where they died like sheep, and where the left wing was left to maintain a savage fight when the re-inforcement of 20,000 men from the right or centre would have sent the rebels back to Richmond defeated.

—Commodore Foote writes from New Haven, under date of July 3, as follows: "My health is rapidly improving, and I hope soon to be about again." The Commodore was complimented on the Fourth by a visit from the Governor's Horse Guards. Major Ingersoll made him a congratulatory address, to which the Commodore replied, receiving vociferous cheers from the multitude who had assembled to get a sight at the hero.

## The Policy of the War.

The Confiscation Bill is now a law, which strips the rebel of all his possessions and stamps him as a felon. His slaves are freedmen. Hereafter it is made legal for the loyal army of the South, as a class to help the Union, and our Commanders are to employ them in any capacity in which they may be made useful. Nigger catching is at an end in our camps. Hereafter the brave men of our soldiers will be to pursue and harness the enemy, not to watch rebel plantations and guard negro quarters. Hereafter our generals are to seize and use whatever rebel property they can lay their hands on for the uses of the government. By the military drafting bill the humanity of the blacks is recognized. They are to respond to the call of their country as members of the body politic, and all thus serving are to be free, only the loyal masters to be compensated for their slaves. We are to have men enough for a sharp, short and aggressive war, since the militia law empowers the President to call out the militia. We are hereafter to punish the rebels and push them to the wall by the use of all the means of civilization, as well as by the use of brute force. Now, indeed, may loyal men thank God, and take courage. Now, well may the rebels turn pale, for their day of retribution is at hand. The end is near. The armies of Liberty and Union will encompass them about and visit upon them swift destruction.—Chicago Tribune July 1th.

## Success in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The following from the Louisville Journal of the 15th affords some light along the side of the dark shading in the news of the last ten days:

NINETY GUERRILLAS CAPTURED.—The Nashville Union states that a company of guerrillas, ninety in number, were busily engaged in drilling in an old field between Gallatin and Hartsville, on last Thursday, and otherwise preparing themselves for the work of murder and highway robbery as taught in the code of Ferguson and Morgan, being an improved edition of John Murrell's ethics.—While absorbed in the drill some companies of Colonel Boone's regiment pointed upon them and captured the whole gang, who were taken to Nashville on Friday.

We learn from Nashville that Colonel Owen, of the 60th Indiana, surprised and took to pieces 500 guerrillas at Burksville, Kentucky, about 7 o'clock on Saturday night. The Nashville Union has other excellent news which it withholds for the present, but it adds that our plans are all that could be desired.

## Strength of McClellan's Army.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—SENATE EVENING SESSION.—Chandler made a speech in which he read from the testimony of Assistant-Secretary of War Tucker, that prior to the 5th of April, 1862, there were sent down to McClellan; subsequently Franklin's division, 12,000; McClellan's division, 10,000; 10,000 from Baltimore and Fort Monroe, and Shields's division 5,000; making 155,000 sent to McClellan prior to the engagement before Richmond. Chandler continued his remarks in a similar strain to his previous speech against McClellan, and in defense of the Secretary of War.

Summer offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War have leave to sit during the recess of Congress. Adjourned.

Why are the rebel leaders like turkeys? Because when their necks are stretched there will be a general chattering.

## The Fight at Murfreesboro.

SURRENDER OF THE NINTH MICHIGAN AND THIRD MINNESOTA REGIMENTS—STATEMENT OF ADJUTANT BLAKEY—GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE MINNESOTA THIRD—TWELVE MEN KILLED.

From the Louisville Journal, July 15.

We had an interview last evening with Lieut. C. H. Blakey, Adjutant of the Third Minnesota, one of the regiments attacked at Murfreesboro, Sunday morning by Forest's cavalry. The force at Murfreesboro, as we learn from Lieut. Blakey, consisted of six companies of the Michigan Ninth, two companies of the Fourth Kentucky, nine companies of the Minnesota Third, and four pieces of Hewitt's First Kentucky battery. The Ninth and the cavalry were encamped on the edge of the town, and the Minnesota Third and the battery a mile and a half outside, on the Nashville pike. The forces are a part of the Twenty-third Brigade, which is commanded by Col. Duffield, lately of the United States Army of Kentucky. General T. T. Crittenden assumed command of the post on Friday night.

The attack was made on Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, upon the cavalry and Michigan regiment, they being completely surprised. So large was the attacking party that the infantry could not form in line of battle, and, after fighting as best they could for several hours, the Michigan regiment surrendered. Our cavalry was of no assistance whatever; not a man mounted his horse and but one or two escaped.

In the meantime a portion of the enemy had burned the railroad depot, freighthouse, containing commissary stores, and a large warehouse containing forage and quartermaster's stores. Having compelled the surrender of the cavalry and infantry in town, they broke for the battery. Colonel Lester has been advised of the attack, and placed the battery upon a knoll a quarter of a mile from his camp, with his own regiment to support it. The rebels passed around to the north of the camp, and, driving through it, burned the officers' tents and killed or wounded the guards. As they came out of the woods to make the attack, Col. Lester retained his fire until they were within forty paces of him, when the battery was opened upon them. They were completely disorganized, and retired in the greatest confusion. Upon the next charge the infantry and battery both fired, and the enemy was thrown into confusion a second time.

Not relishing such treatment, a portion of the rebels went round to the rear for the purpose of attacking us in the rear as well as in front. This, however, was of no avail, for Colonel Lester formed his men in a square, and Captain Hewitt directed his pieces both ways. A direct attempt was made to cut the brave men to pieces, but the result was the same as before. The rebels retired in confusion, and Captain Hewitt turned his pieces upon the town, shelling it in the most approved style. It is said the town was badly damaged, and at last accounts was on fire in several places.

The fighting commenced again at noon and continued until about 5 o'clock, when a flag of truce from the enemy appeared, stating that the Michigan 9th had surrendered early in the day, and demanded an unconditional surrender of the remainder of the forces. It is stated that a threat was also made, that if Col. Lester did not surrender, General Crittenden and Colonel Duffield—who were taken out of their beds by the enemy at the onset—would be immediately shot.

Colonel Lester rode into town, under protection of a flag of truce, and ascertained that he had to encounter a force of about four thousand, and that he could rely only on his own little handful of men to sustain himself. His ammunition, too, had nearly given out, the battery having only sixty-five rounds of shot and solid shot, and the infantry but a few rounds of cartridges left. He returned, and after a consultation with Captain Hewitt and his own officers, it was determined to surrender, which was done at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The only loss that we can learn among the officers is the killing of Capt. Rounds, of the Michigan Ninth. Neither the battery nor the Third Minnesota lost any officers. About twelve men of the Third were killed.

The strength of the rebels was about 4,000 cavalry—two Georgia and one Texas regiment being of the number. Lieutenant Blakeley informs us that the rebels burned the railroad bridge at Murfreesboro, and the bridge near by.

## General Pope Moving.

GORDONSVILLE OCCUPIED.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch states that we have advice from Warrenton to-day. The news just received that Gen. Hatch occupies Gordonsville, has created great consternation among the leading rebels in Warrenton, who had not the least idea that Gen. Pope would reach that point without a great battle. Indeed many of them said it would be held at all hazards, and that no Yankee army would ever be allowed to take it.

## General Halleck to be General Commander.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The Inquiry says that Gen. Halleck is on his way to Washington to take his position as General Commanding of the armies of the United States. Gen. Halleck is to remain in Washington.

Generals McClellan and Pope are to continue in their present commands.

Gen. Scott is now at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Hoyt, Sixteenth street, New York, and at present declines to receive visitors. He appears to be prostrated with grief at the recent death of his wife, and there are no indications at present that he will proceed to Washington.

—Mrs. General Halleck is in Utica, New York, the guest of Hon. D. W. Fager.

## The Third Regiment.

A dispatch was received in St. Paul yesterday, from Daniel Rohrer, Suler of the Third Regiment, stating that the Regiment was paroled at McMinnville, and had marched to Nashville, where it is now quartered. It is possible the members will be exchanged.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MCCORMICK'S REAPER.  
Only 2 unsold.  
We have but 2 two-horse McCormick's Reapers left. Those in want will do well to inquire immediately.  
D. BRONSON JR. & CO.  
Stillwater, July 22d 1862.—453

D. BRONSON JR. & CO.,  
AGENTS FOR THE  
MCCORMICK REAPER,  
BUCKEYE REAPER,  
MOLINE PLOW.

## REMOVAL.

CARL & CO. have removed their stock of Drugs, Liquors, &c. from Holcomb's Block, to the north end of the Lake House, July 12, 1862.

## LA N T E R N S.

A large lot of kerosene oil Lamps, purchased before the late advance, will be sold at the old rates, by  
CARL & CO.

## WHITE LEAD—ZINC AND OILS.

Just received and for sale at the lowest St. Paul prices, by  
CARL & CO.

## PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES

&c., still lower.  
CARL & CO.

## White Lime.

Just received, for sale low for cash at the Brown Warehouse.

D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.

## AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with a bilious, costive, and your feelings unrefreshed? Then try Ayer's Pills. These pills are often the prelude to a cure of the most distressing diseases. Some of the ailments which they cure are: Biliousness, costiveness, headache, neuralgia, indigestion, and all the ailments which arise from a disordered state of the bowels. They are a truly safe and reliable remedy. They are sold by all the druggists and dealers in medicine. They are sold by all the druggists and dealers in medicine. They are sold by all the druggists and dealers in medicine.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4, 1862.  
Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the purgative of all that I have tried. They have cured my biliousness, costiveness, and all the ailments which arise from a disordered state of the bowels. They are a truly safe and reliable remedy. They are sold by all the druggists and dealers in medicine. They are sold by all the druggists and dealers in medicine. They are sold by all the druggists and dealers in medicine.

From Dr. J. W. Wright, New Orleans.  
Your Pills are the purgative of all that I have tried. They have cured my biliousness, costiveness, and all the ailments which arise from a disordered state of the bowels. They are a truly safe and reliable remedy. They are sold by all the druggists and dealers in medicine. They are sold by all the druggists and dealers in medicine. They are sold by all the druggists and dealers in medicine.

Headache, Sick Headache, Pains in the Stomach.  
From Dr. Edward Dwyer, Baltimore.  
Dear Sir: I cannot say enough for your Pills. They have cured my biliousness, costiveness, and all the ailments which arise from a disordered state of the bowels. They are a truly safe and reliable remedy. They are sold by all the druggists and dealers in medicine. They



# LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

## AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, to give a commission. For particulars see free. Address: East Street, St. Paul, Minn., J. J. ROBERTSON, General Agent, Minn. Co., 17.

Partners will notice the advertisement of D. Bronson Jr. & Co., agents for McCormick's Reapers &c.

**BLACKBERRIES.**—During the past week of two our market has been filled with nice, large, luscious blackberries. They retail at 10 cents a quart.

**SETTLERS WANTED.**—Thousands upon thousands of claims are now open in this (Taylor Falls) land district for settlement. Come and occupy, without money and without price.

—Capt. Earle S. Goodrich, aide-de-camp &c., has been ordered to St. Paul to co-operate with Gov. Ramsey in raising and organizing volunteers. So says a New York paper of late date.

**REIGNED.**—Rev. E. Neill, who has been connected with the Minnesota First since its organization, has resigned the Chaplaincy. We are not advised as to the cause of his resignation.

**LOW WATER.**—The water in the Mississippi is getting quite low—so much so that boats of heavy draught encounter difficulty in getting over some of the bars. No difficulty has yet been experienced on the St. Croix.

**DR. JEWETT.**—Dr. Charles Jewett, formerly a citizen of our State, is now visiting Minnesota. We notice that the Doctor made an address at Faribault (his former home), on last Friday evening, on the subject of the war and the future of Minnesota. Our citizens would rejoice to hear Dr. Jewett on the same subjects in this city.

**GOV. RAMSEY.**—It was learned a few days ago that Gov. Ramsey had been captured by the Third Minnesota regiment, as it was known that he was to visit the regiment about the time of the Murrellsboro battle. A dispatch from Cairo of the 16th, however, says that Gov. R. arrived there from Corinth on his way east.

**DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE MINNESOTA FIRST.**—The Hastings Independent learns from a private letter that James Delous Henry, son of R. R. Henry of Detroit Douglas, died of typhoid fever, on board the hospital boat, near Richmond, on the 3d of July. He was a member of company A, First Minnesota, and at the time of his death was about 24 years of age.

—A Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the names of thirty-six union soldiers, wounded and taken prisoners by the rebels in the battles of Monday and Tuesday before Richmond, who were rescued by an armed party a few days afterwards, and were brought down to Fortress Monroe on the steamer Vanderbilt. Among them we notice the name of Sergeant Charles M. Luckner, First Minnesota, which we take to be Sergeant Charles M. Lockwood, of company B, of this city.

**NO PATRIOTISM THERE.**—While Washington county has furnished over four hundred men for the war, there is one town in our county, with near one hundred voters, which has not yet furnished a single man. Sympathy with secession runs high in that town. When the inhabitants get into rows, they seek the protection of the government and our citizens pay the expense of their petty law suits; but while the government is struggling for its existence and calls upon those men for assistance, they say they will revolt and revolutionize before they will raise a hand for its support. Thank God we have but one such town in Washington county. In striking contrast with the township alluded to, the little town of Afton has sent over one-half of its able bodied men to the war.

## A Local Small Currency.

In consequence of the extreme scarcity of silver change, which is felt at this time throughout the country, our business men and others have suffered much in their business during the past few weeks. To obviate the local disadvantages arising therefrom, our business men have induced Messrs. Darling & Scheffer, bankers of this place, to issue a sufficient supply of small trade checks, or mini-plasters, of the denomination of 5, 10 and 25 cents, to supply the deficiency of silver change. The issue was first put out on Saturday, and they went off like hot cakes—merchants and others purchasing them in large quantities for the purposes of change. The readiness with which this currency is taken, shows the confidence of the public in the ability and integrity of Messrs. Darling & Scheffer, who have been doing a successful banking business in this place for more than five years, and who successfully weathered the financial storms of 1857-8.

**MEETING AT TAYLOR FALLS.**—A war meeting will be held at Taylor Falls during the present week—perhaps Thursday evening—which will be addressed by Judge McMillan, Rev. Mr. Bull, and perhaps others. The citizens are advised in time to secure a good meeting for the speakers.

**EARLY VEGETABLES.**—Capt. Oliver, of Lakeland, who is always first in market, and who always supplies the finest vegetables to be had, was in market Friday morning (18th) with new potatoes and green corn. This, we take it, is just about as early as these vegetables are produced three or four degrees south of us.

**Sixth Regiment—Recruiting.**—The people begin to feel the necessity of personal effort in the way of recruiting for our Sixth Regiment. Hereafter, this work has been ungenerously left almost alone to parties who have undertaken the work of organizing companies. Now that each individual is beginning to feel a personal responsibility in the matter, recruiting will move along with new and stronger impulse.

A new order issued from Headquarters, under which commissions will be issued to one second Lieutenant for each company on presentation of fifteen men, with authority for such Lieutenant to swear in recruits, will also facilitate recruiting.

The pecuniary inducements now held out in the way of advance pay, voluntary bounty, &c., should at once fill up the Sixth. Capt. Bromley has been commissioned as Second Lieutenant of the company being filled up in this county, and we expect to see the ranks soon filled up.

**HOME AGAIN.**—After an absence of over fifteen months, and nearly a year a prisoner in the hands of the ruffians of Virginia, Alabama and North Carolina, our citizens had the pleasure last Friday of taking the warm hand, and greeting the pleasant countenance of Charles Tanner, of company B, First Minnesota regiment.

Mr. Tanner was wounded at Bull Run over a year ago, and taken a prisoner. His first wound was in the thigh, after the second volley by our regiment; but he kept his position and did his regular firing until a retreat was commenced when he received a Minnie ball in his knee joint and was taken prisoner, with near one hundred others of the Minnesota First. After reaching Richmond, Mr. Tanner's wounds were dressed by Surgeon Stewart, who was also taken prisoner, by whom he received every attention and kindness until the Doctor's release. Mr. Tanner was in hospital at Richmond about three months, and last November, with the other prisoners, was removed to Tusculum, Alabama. They remained at this point until the first of March when they were removed to Salisbury, North Carolina, at which place the prisoners were exchanged on the 3rd of June. During the entire time the prisoners were kept in close confinement, and their rations consisted of 14 ounces of sour bread each, and 14 pounds of meat to one hundred men per day. Rebel meanness and barbarity was dealt out to the Minnesota prisoners in its most refined cruelty.

Mr. Tanner represents the people of the localities in which he was located, as being heartily sick of the rebellion, but all of them cowed and crushed by military despotism. Mr. T. has nearly recovered from his wounds.

## Enlistments in the Sixth Regiment—The Governor's Opinion in Regard to Quotas.

The following reply of acting Governor Donnelly to a committee of our citizens, settles a very important question, viz.:—that when a county furnishes its quota for the Sixth Regiment by volunteering, such county shall be exempt from a draft, in the event that drafting must be resorted to. This, with the extraordinary pecuniary inducements now being extended in this county, will give a new impetus to recruiting, and speedily fill up our company to the required number.

STILLWATER, July 18, 1862.

**DEAN SIR.**—At a meeting held last evening at Pagley's Hall, it was resolved that the city of Stillwater should take as one of the necessary steps to furnish its quota for the two Regiments now organizing in the State, and a committee appointed for the purpose of raising funds and encouraging enlistments. The undersigned, members of the committee, would respectfully ask that your Excellency inform us whether the number of men we may furnish will be credited this locality should it become necessary to resort to a draft in order to raise Minnesota's quota.

An early answer is respectfully solicited.

J. J. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

CHARLES SCHEFFER, Treasurer.

**ACTING GOVERNOR DONNELLY'S REPLY.**

St. Paul, Minn., July 17, 1862.

Messrs. J. J. Robertson, and Charles Scheffer, Committee, &c.

**GENTLEMEN.**—Your communication of the 18th instant, has been received. It seems to me most reasonable and equitable, if a particular county, by the exertions of its citizens or by the offer of pecuniary inducements, provides its just proportion of the quota of Minnesota under the late call of the President for troops, that it should not be required, in case a draft of the militia became necessary, to furnish in addition the proportion due from other counties.

I cannot, however, answer for the view Governor Ramsey may take on this matter. Neither can I say how far the law now before Congress providing for the drafting of the militia may prevent such a course; but should a draft be ordered during Governor Ramsey's absence, and should the Executive possess, as is possible, the control of the subject, I should certainly feel disposed to credit to each county the proportion already furnished by it to the Sixth Regiment.

The renewed activity now being manifested in the work of recruiting, and the general interest taken in the subject by our people, will, I trust, prevent the necessity of resorting to any compulsory mode of making up our quota. I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, your old servant,

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

**Additional Bounty—Extraordinary Inducements to Volunteers.**

By reference to the card of a committee of citizens given below, it will be seen that a private bounty of ten dollars will be paid every volunteer who enlists in Captain Bromley's company during the present month. This speaks well of the patriotism of our citizens, and should insure the filling up of the company within two days.

The government now pays a bounty of two dollars to every soldier enlisting, advances twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty to which the soldier is entitled at the close of the war, and advances one month's pay, making forty dollars. The additional citizen's bounty makes fifty dollars that the volunteer can leave with his family or put out at interest immediately upon entering the service—enough to maintain a small family with food for four or five months. No other country on earth presents such inducements for citizens to enter the military service.

The following is a card of the committee, authorized by a large meeting of citizens last Friday evening. A large fund has already been raised for this purpose, and an ample amount will be secured for all who wish to avail themselves of the generous proposition:

We, the undersigned, a committee to raise a Bounty Fund for the company now forming in this city for the 6th Regiment, authorize Captain C. A. Bromley to draw on Charles Scheffer, Treasurer of the Committee, for TEN DOLLARS, in favor of any man who shall take the oath of service to his country in said company during the present month.

RICHARD B. DILL, ISAAC STAPLES, JOHN S. PROCTOR, J. J. ROBERTSON, CHAS. SCHEFFER, Committee.

Stillwater, July 18, 1862.

## Support your own Manufacturers.

WM. M. CAPRON.

Having purchased the stock of

TINWARE, HARDWARE AND STOVES

of H. B. Grosvenor, would respectfully announce to the public that he intends to keep a good assortment of the same, on hand, and will execute all orders with dispatch.

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work

MADE TO ORDER.

ROOFING AND GUTTERS

AT THE

Lowest Prices.

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WM. M. CAPRON.

Stillwater, Minn., June 17, 1862.—41-4m.

## STATE PRISON WORK.

All kinds of Cooperage, &c.

The undersigned having contracted for all the prison labor for a term of years, have placed the most approved machinery in the workshops for the manufacture of

STAVES,

and all kinds of

COOPERAGE.

They are already supplying many of the mills of the State and portions of Wisconsin with staves, and will give the entire demand. Wherever their barrels have been introduced, they are given the preference over all others for strength and beauty of finish. Their pork barrels especially are given a preference by packers. Every thing in the line of Cooperage kept on hand or made to order. Our facilities for shipping to any part of the State are good.

**DRESSED FLOORING AND SIDING,**

SAH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c.

kept constantly on hand. Our business is permanent, and we can furnish every thing in our line on terms that will be advantageous to purchasers. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Orders will be filled with promptness.

SEYMOUR & WEBSTER.

Stillwater, July 8, 1862.—18-2.

## PENSIONS.

\$100 BOUNTY AND ARREARS OF PAY.

I am prepared to secure, for the parties interested, claims for military service in the present war, as follows:

1st. PENSIONS for soldiers wounded in battle or disabled by disease contracted in the service, while in the line of their duty.

2d. A BOUNTY OF \$100 to the Widows, Children, or Heirs of deceased soldiers.

3d. ARREARS OF PAY AND ALL allowances due the soldier at the time of his death.

Information by mail or otherwise, given gratuitously. All interested are invited to call upon or address the subscriber at the Postoffice.

ALPHUS B. STICKNEY.

Stillwater, Minn., June 28, 1862.—41-1.

N. B. Pensions commence only from the date of application and completion of proof, in each case.

**BLANKS!**

Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

**HAVANA CIGARS,** a large assortment, at the very lowest prices, to close.

CARL & CO.

## HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

COMPRISING IN PART:

GROCERIES, FISH, PORK, BEEF, LARD, OLDS, BENZOLE, PAINTS, CORDAGE, FLOUR, MEAL, AGRICULTURAL	WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, NAILS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, OIL CLOTHS, WALL PAPER, IMPLEMENTS.	GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, QUICKSAND, LAMP GLASS, LANTERNS, TIN WARE, STOVES, BOOTS & SHOES, RUBBER GOODS, CARPETS, MATS, RUGS.
---	---	---

## DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY,

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN

"ANY OTHER MAN."

Give us a Call and Examine the Goods, before PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Stillwater, Minnesota, May 24th, 1862.

**DRESS GOODS.**—Poplins, Alpacaes, Lyonesse, Wood Belins, Traveling Goods, Challis, Mouslin De-Laines, Lawns, Berages and Prints, light and dark, to please all, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

**SHAWLS,** Balmain Skirts, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, Shakers, Gloves, Mitts, &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

**LADIES' MISSES AND CHILDREN'S** Dress Skirts all the styles, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

**CARPETS, &c.**—All Wool, Three Ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, Fainted do., Colonial Druggists, Jute Mats, Velvet Rugs, &c., at Eastern prices, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

**MEN AND BOYS!**—Select your Hats and Caps while the assortment is large, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

**DENIMS,** Drillings, Domestic, Duckings, Casimeres, Doe Skins, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Blankets, Woollen Yarns, Carpet, Warp, Woollen Socks, for sale low, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

**TRAVELING GUNPOWDER,** Moryone do. (Golding Extra, &c.), sold without reference to War times and prices, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

**MILL OWNERS** and others will take notice! That the "PATENT LUBRICATING OIL" takes the place of Lard Oil for all purposes, and is sold at 37 cents per Gallon; Cash, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

**PAINTERS SAVE YOUR MONEY!**—Benzole, a substitute for spirits Turpentine and better for all uses. Try it! Try it! Only 25 cents per Gallon, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

**MILLERS** will find a large assortment of Flour, Rye, Corn, and Cross Cut Saws, Lath and Shingle Yarn, Mill Files, Habbit Mill, &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

**CHEAP STEEL,** Spring Steel and Iron of all sizes. Nails, Chains, Jacks and Screws, and all the innumerable small items of Hardware, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

**A LARGE LOT OF BEAUTY TIN WARE** and Brown Stone Ware, just received by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

**ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN IN** Exchange for Goods by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

**LUMBER OF ALL KINDS KEPT ON** hand and sold very low for cash by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

**D. BRONSON JR. & Co.,** DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Crockery-ware, BOOTS, HATS, ETC.

**STILLWATER FLOURING MILL.** D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

THIS MILL is just completed and in good running order. The want of a first class mill of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of Stillwater and vicinity.

Our machinery embraces all the latest improvements, gotten up in the East without regard to expense. It has three runs of Burrstone for custom, and two for commercial work. All grain will be weighed when it comes to the mill, and we can assure our customers that our aim is and will be, to give satisfaction.

**FARMERS:** We are prepared to flour your Wheat on our Merchant Stone. Will brand ship to the east and sell on your account, rendering you a full account of sales, thereby saving to ourselves the

BRAN AND MIDDINGS FOR YOUR STOCK. Call and see us, and examine our Merchant Mill. STILLWATER MILLS.

**FEED.**—Iran, Shorts and Mixed Feed, Constantly on hand and for sale at the STILLWATER MILLS.

**FLOUR.** Fifty barrels "Stillwater Extra Flour," made from old Club and winter Wheat, warranted, for sale by D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

**FENCING AND LUMBER.** Seventy-five thousand feet Fencing and Lumber for sale, or will be exchanged for produce, by D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

**COAL OIL.** Best quality, at 15 cents per gallon. CARL & CO.

## J. A. BATES,

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS IN HIS own name, and AT HIS OLD STAND, would be happy to see his friends and former customers. Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

## TO THE FARMERS.

I HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF

Gram Cradles, CRADLE FINGERS, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, &c. &c. &c. which I propose to sell VERY CHEAP. Call and be convinced. J. A. BATES.

June 8, 1862-4f

## Good News For The PEOPLE!

LEWY & DANIELS

Have received their Goods for SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE, and are now prepared to offer a large and well assorted stock of Goods at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

A large variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS from 10 cents per yard to 50. Black Silks at very low prices. A large variety of Traveling Dress Goods, English and French Calicoes, Brilliants, Ginghams, Lawns, Mezanines, de Laines, a full assortment of bleached and unbleached Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Case Cotton, Denims, Bed Ticking, Towels, Table Cloth, Napkins, Quilts, Muslin and Damask for Curtains, &c. &c. Also a large assortment of

**Millinery Goods!** such as Bonnets, Hats, Flats, Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Bonnet Frames, and Shaker Hoods. A large variety of Hosiery for Men, Women, and Children.

A large stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, and DRUGGETS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, LAMPS and LAMP FIXTURES, HATS, BOOTS and SHOES; all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash. If you want to save money, don't fail to call on

LEWY & DANIELS.

Stillwater, May 6, 1862.—18-2.

## 1862. 1862. SPRING TRADE!

CARL & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE citizens of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley that they are now receiving and offering their inspection and patronage, the largest and best selected stock of

**Drugs and Medicines** that has ever been sold here; and our selections being made with care, every article will be warranted. Our stock of

**CHEMICALS AND EXTRACTS** will embrace every article that the medical practitioner can require, and the attention of Physicians is particularly called to our stock in this branch of our business. All of our medicines and preparations will be in full accordance with the formulas of the U. S. Dispensatory, and prescriptions will be carefully and accurately compounded. Our

**WINDOW GLASS & GLASSWARE,** we get direct from Pittsburgh by *Expre*, thereby insuring the good condition, and its quality will be the best. **COAL OIL LAMPS,** Lamp Shades, Chimneys, &c., we make a specialty, and no establishment in the State can offer such opportunities for selection, or at such prices. Our

**Carbon Oil** will be the purest and best the market affords, and in

**Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,** our stock will be complete. Our Paint, White wash, Dyeing, Horse, Crumb, Flesh, Fly, Shoe, Cloth, Hair, Nail, Tooth and other

will be found in the largest supply. **PATENT MEDICINES,** Of all kinds will be kept in full supply, and our Perfumery, Cosmetics, Hair Dyes, &c., will be found in ample stock and of the best quality and fresh as they come. Our stock of

**Tobaccoes, Cigars and Snuff** will comprise the choicest varieties, with Maccabum, Briar wood, Chinas, and a large assortment of Fancy and Common **PIPEES.**

**STATIONERY** will be kept in good assortment. Also, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, &c., With Fixtures for hanging Curtains. We have also on hand a large assortment of

**Miscellaneous Articles,** Consisting in part of Pocket Knives, Scissors, Playing Cards, Spices of all kinds, crude and ground, Pencils, Fort monies, Store Polish, water-proof Mackings, Whips, Violin Bridges, Violin strings, Guitar strings, Military shaving Glasses, Tamblers, Goggles, Lager Beer Mugs, Wine and Champagne Glasses, Bird Cages, Seed Boxes, Bird Daisies, Bed Fans, Candlesticks, Concentrated Lye, Soda, Saluwater, starch, Corn starch, Essence of Coffee, Grog Collars, Combs of all kinds, Garden seeds, Fishing Lines, Iron Hooks, Eley's water-proof Gun Caps, steel Gun Nipples, Demijohns, &c. &c.

**Bacon's Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns.** To be used without chimneys—a new and good article. **WINE AND LIQUORS,** We will keep a large supply of the purest and best that can be purchased in New York—comprising in part, Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, St. Grey Ham, New England Rum, Port, Burgundy, Malaga, Cherry, White and Claret Wines, Scotch, Irish, Monongahela, Bourbon, Rye and common Whiskers, &c. &c. &c. Wolf's Schnapps London Cordial Gin, &c. &c.

**AND FURTHER,** As there is no reason why Goods should not be sold here as low as in St. Paul, our prices will compare favorably with the lowest that obtain in that city—and in order to enable us to do this, our terms from this date will be STRICTLY CASH. In conclusion, we respectfully ask of the public an examination of our goods and prices.

Stillwater, April 29, 1862. CARL & CO.

## CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES J. BUTLER

having become associated with us, we will continue our present business under the firm name of Carl & Co.

Stillwater March 17, 1862. CARL BROS.

**GARDEN SEEDS,** Briggs & Bro's, Rochester, just received by express.

**CARBON OIL—** BEST QUALITY, At 45 cents per gallon. May 13. CARL & CO.

**BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.** We call particular attention to our stock of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Cape Nets, Laces for Bonnet Trimmings, Hats, Flats, and Shaker Hoods. LEWY & DANIELS.

**FOR LAMPS AND LAMP FIXTURES** of all kinds, call on LEWY & DANIELS.

## Very.

NUMBER 46.

## Scene at Quilting.

The editor of the Oswego Times, proverbially a modest man, reminds the local public of an incident, happening there not quite a hundred years ago. There was a quilting party at a certain house, diverse females of uncertain ages having gathered together for the purpose of discussing other people's business, and promoting the general interest of Christian Society. While they were

## Commissioners' Notice.



# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

## Republican District Convention.

A Republican District Convention, of the Second Congressional District of this State, will assemble at St. Paul on the 30th inst., at twelve o'clock p.m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Congress from the Second District.

The different counties in the District will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates who are bona fide residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

- Aitkin 1 Lake
- Anders 1 Lincoln
- Becker 1 Lincoln
- Benton 1 McKel
- Big Stone 1 McKel
- Carlton 1 Monongia
- Crowley 1 Monongia

**Brookfield, Galt or Swell Creek.**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "Three lots of your Brookfield are on my land, and I am willing to sell them for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**Leucorrhoea or White Ovarian Tumor.**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from Leucorrhoea for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from Syphilis for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from Rheumatism for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**BAUNSCHEIDT'S.**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from BAUNSCHEIDT'S for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**THE LEIBENWECKER (Life Restorer).**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from THE LEIBENWECKER for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHEIDT.**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHEIDT for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**THE LEIBENWECKER (Life Restorer).**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from THE LEIBENWECKER for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHEIDT.**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHEIDT for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**THE LEIBENWECKER (Life Restorer).**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from THE LEIBENWECKER for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHEIDT.**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHEIDT for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**THE LEIBENWECKER (Life Restorer).**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from THE LEIBENWECKER for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHEIDT.**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHEIDT for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**THE LEIBENWECKER (Life Restorer).**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from THE LEIBENWECKER for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHEIDT.**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHEIDT for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**THE LEIBENWECKER (Life Restorer).**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from THE LEIBENWECKER for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

**THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHEIDT.**  
Zachariah Foster, Texas, writes: "I have suffered from THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHEIDT for many years, and I am willing to sell my land for cash. I have a child on the lot, which I had suffered from one year."

# FOR THE EAST.

1861

MILWAUKEE AND RAILROAD CO.

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R.

THROUGH TO MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route from St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago, without change of cars.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

# NEW GOODS

ARE COMING!

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

# THE COMPARTMENT HERETOFORE

existing under the firm name of Ballard,

Draper & Parker is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Each and all of the above parties are authorized to use the firm name in the settlement of all business pertaining to said firm.

W. W. BALLARD,

N. C. DRAFER,

A. S. PARKER.

Marine, Minn., May 20, 1862.

NOTICE.

All persons who owe us by note or on account are hereby notified to come forward and make settlement on or before June 10th, 1862, and all persons having claims against us will present the same for settlement immediately.

BALLARD, DRAFER & PARKER.

Marine, Minn., May 20, 1862.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Hennepin, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of David I. Dibble, late of said County, deceased, as the same appears from the records of said County.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, Commissioner.

ISAAC ROSE, David I. Dibble's Executor.

May 12, 1862.

"The City is Still There Come."

LEVY & DANIELS have just received another lot of these Chinese and Night Gown Tapes, Hoop skirts for ladies and misses, Parasols and Umbrellas, white and colored, and all the latest fashions in dress goods.

Shaker Hoods, Hats, etc.

JUST received 100 Shaker Hoods from No. 5 to 13: 300 new style Hats for misses and ladies; also new style Calicos, Lawns, Ginghams, Dress Veils for infants, Ladies' and children's Shoes, Mantillas, Dusters, Parasols, Ladies' Umbrellas, etc.

July 15

LEVY & DANIELS.

DAVID MEAD,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

I am prepared to make everything in the Boot and Shoe line in a superior and elegant manner. Particular attention paid to repairing. Jan. 21, 1862.

Dried Apples.

For sale, to close consignment, 25 bbls choice Dried Apples at 6 cents per bushel by the barrel, cash.

LEVY & DANIELS.

AGRICULTURAL

WAREHOUSE.

S. P. & F. F. HODGES,

Dealers in

MACHINES AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

MASSILLON OHIO THRESHING MACHINES, AND GRASS SEEDS.

MCCORMACK'S REAPER

AND MOWER.

JOHN H. MANN'S

REAPERS & MOWERS.

RUSSELL'S

IRON HARVESTER.

With two driving wheels and hinged Cutter Box, an improvement on the Buckeye.

Also, Dickford & Hoffman's Iron Cylinder

GRAIN DRILL.

FANNING MILLER, MOLINE PLOWS, BAR, FISHING TOOLS, etc.

For sale on reasonable terms. Warehouse on corner of Third and Sibley sts., one block below Merchants' Hotel.

S. P. & F. F. HODGES.

St. Paul, April 10, 1862.

FARMERS ATTENTION.

A JAPANESE WHEAT.

A new grain—produces over 100 bushels to the acre—matures in seventy days from the time sown—weighs fifty six pounds to the bushel. The heads average ten inches in length, and ripens while the stalk is green. The stalk never lodges in storm—the grain will fall when the heads are ripe, and the stalks will furnish about three tons of fodder to the acre, that stock prefer to any of the usual grasses. It will stand the severest drought, and will yield thirty pounds of good flour to the bushel. Price—fifty cents per bushel, being as low as any seed of the kind. One package will produce enough seed to raise next year five hundred bushels of the grain. For sale by

CARL & CO.

</



# The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 6.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1862.

NUMBER 46.

## THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published for subscribers for two dollars per year in advance.

Office in GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

Advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

## The Messenger.

Saturday, --- July 26, 1862.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of

loyal and patriotic soldiers must always

put rebels and traitors to flight."

STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

Gen. Mitchell's Case.

THE FACTS IN THE WHOLE CASE.

The whole story to which the Journal's

distorted charges vaguely refer is

this:

Some of Gen. Mitchell's troops were

at one time driven out of Athens, Ala-

bama, by a superior force of rebels. A

few of the inhabitants were charged with

uniting with the rebels in the attack.

Subsequently other troops, under Col.

Turbin, one of Gen. Mitchell's brigade

commanders, retook the place. On taking

possession, our soldiers, in revenge

for the sympathy a few of the inhabitants

had shown for the rebels, committed

the grossest outrages. The town was

literally sacked and pillaged. When

added to the enormity of the case was

the fact that Athens was really one of

the staunchest Union towns in Alabama,

and had actually held out for the Union,

and against the Confederacy, till after

Bull Run, and till there was danger of

having troops quartered on them. They

made a tough resistance. The injury

of giving up such a people to be robbed

and plundered by Union troops is un-

questioned.

But let it rest on the right head—

Gen. Mitchell was not there; the out-

rage was in direct violation of his or-

der, and he used every possible energy

to stop the outrage, and to have the

perpetrators brought to condign punish-

ment. Of this the records of the War

Office themselves furnish ample evi-

dence. Since General Buell's arrival he

has been attempting the same thing,

and without being placed in a perilous

and exposed condition, and without hav-

ing, like General Mitchell, a very few

of superior force, hovering along his

unprecedentedly extended lines, and

taking every exertion to hold him at

bay—without any of these other cir-

cumstances, Gen. Mitchell was com-

pelled to be absorbed, and Gen. Buell

has hitherto found it impossible, as did

his predecessor, to secure the evidence

that warranted the punishment of these

offenders.

The matter, then, sums itself up thus:

A great outrage was committed by a

detachment of troops under the com-

mand of one of Gen. Mitchell's army

brigades. Gen. Mitchell did every-

thing he could, as soon as he heard of it,

to have the guilty parties punished—

Gen. Buell is attempting the same thing,

and they have met with about equal suc-

cess. Gen. Mitchell is not blamed at

the War Department for the affair—

to blame him would, in fact, be as ridi-

culous as to blame Governor Ford be-

cause he had become Governor. Had he

occasional robberies in Cincinnati

unpunished—there are no charges against

him, he stands as high in favor as ever.

"I'm Union, but no Abolition-

ist."

The St. Louis Evening News, which

has to deal in its locality with rebels,

as well as sympathizers with rebels, talks

as follows to both classes:

"Pin a covert rebel to the wall, he will

try to escape by exclaiming—'I'm

Union, but no Abolitionist.' Such cant

is all balderdash. You are a rebel, sir,

and you know it, but too cowardly to

avow what you conceal in your heart—

No one has accused you of being an

## A Parallel Case.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Let us suppose a passenger ship at

sea overtaken by a storm; that part of

the crew has fled in the boats; that the

vessel has sprung a leak; that the rig-

ging is damaged, the remaining crew too

weak for the emergency, breakers in the

neighborhood, and the danger of ship-

wreck imminent; that the passengers

are called upon for help, and that some

of these in the cabins, sustained by a

portion of the crew, should insist on

keeping the steerage passengers away

from the pumps, buckets and rigging,

and from helping to save the ship, or go-

ing into any part reserved to cabin pas-

sengers—suppose such a state of things

possible, would it be tolerated by those

anxious to save the vessel and its pre-

cious living freight? Would not the

sticklers for caste in such a dreadful

emergency be kicked aside, put in irons,

or thrown overboard? Would not the

steerage passengers be granted the free-

dom of the ship, and would not their aid

be earnestly solicited? Would not

gratitude for the help they rendered in

their better treatment during the

remainder of the voyage?

Our noble ship of State is in just such

a storm as we have described. Some

of the officers, weak-minded, bewildered

with fear, blinded with prejudice, prob-

ably disloyal, join with some of the pas-

sengers, as mean and infatuated as them-

selves, in driving willing hands away

from the pumps, buckets, and, forthwith, it is

an established rule that steerage pas-

sengers shall not be allowed the free-

dom of the ship!—as if the safety of the

vessel and all on board are to be sacri-

ficed to a regulation which was never in-

tended to be carried out in time of dan-

ger! Have we not had quite enough of

this folly? Is it not high time to kick

these fools aside or overboard, and call

to our aid the willing steerage pas-

sengers?

"The English Comedy."

From Harper's Weekly.

"How do the heathen furiously rage

together!" was the instinctive excla-

mation of every man who read the fore-

ign papers and debates upon Butler's famous

Order No. 28. Mr. Gregory, the mem-

ber for South Carolina, made any in-

quiry of any under-Secretary, but he

was asked the Prime Minister of En-

gland whether the nation that blew

men from the mouths of cannon in India

was going to look on in silence while re-

fractory women in America were com-

mitted to the calaboose. It was an in-

decency that shocked civilization and en-

dangered human progress, according to

this amusing Scotch comedian.

That his particular friends starve and

freeze, he would, as soon as he heard of it,

to have the guilty parties punished—

Gen. Buell is attempting the same thing,

and they have met with about equal suc-

cess. Gen. Mitchell is not blamed at

the War Department for the affair—

to blame him would, in fact, be as ridi-

culous as to blame Governor Ford be-

cause he had become Governor. Had he

occasional robberies in Cincinnati

unpunished—there are no charges against

him, he stands as high in favor as ever.

"I'm Union, but no Abolition-

ist."

The St. Louis Evening News, which

has to deal in its locality with rebels,

as well as sympathizers with rebels, talks

as follows to both classes:

"Pin a covert rebel to the wall, he will

try to escape by exclaiming—'I'm

## Runnin' Education into the Ground.

"Ringbolt," the pleasant correspond-

ent of the Boston Courier, gives a graph-

ic account of a recent town meeting in

Dorchester, where the question of re-

muneration of the school committee was

discussed. "Uncle Lem," one of the

patriarchs of the town, a representative

man of the "old school," made a char-

acteristic speech, which is thus reported

by "Ringbolt":

"Mr. Moderator," said he, "Mister

Cheerful, I think got me to say, but

what I say I shall say to the pint.

"What's this fuss about education?"

"What does this here committee want to



















AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.  
And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrophulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Eczema, Pimples, Itch, Hives, Erysipelas, Ringworm, and all Skin Diseases.

St. Anthony's, Pile, Rose or Erythema, Ringworm, Sores, Eruptions, Eczema, Pimples, Itch, Hives, Erysipelas, Ringworm, and all Skin Diseases.

St. Anthony's, Pile, Rose or Erythema, Ringworm, Sores, Eruptions, Eczema, Pimples, Itch, Hives, Erysipelas, Ringworm, and all Skin Diseases.

St. Anthony's, Pile, Rose or Erythema, Ringworm, Sores, Eruptions, Eczema, Pimples, Itch, Hives, Erysipelas, Ringworm, and all Skin Diseases.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.  
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

THE UNDERSIGNED RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT the bills of the St. Croix Valley Bank and Rockwell & Co's Bank, Elk Horn, Wis., and furnish gold or exchange at current rate for the same.

CHIEF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the first Judicial District in and for the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, Court on judgment rendered and docketed in said court on the 29th day of May 1892, in an action wherein Daniel McGinnis is plaintiff and Christopher Carl is defendant, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, for the sum of five hundred and twenty and thirty cents (\$523.30) I have, on the 29th day of July, 1892, levied upon the following described pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The east half of the north-west quarter of section number fifteen, (15) also the east half of the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number fifteen, (15) also the undivided one-half of the south-east quarter of section number fifteen, all in township number twenty-eight, (28) north of range number twenty, (20) west of lot number one, (1) and two, (2) in block number seven, (7) in Holcombe's Addition to Stillwater, also lot number twelve, (12) in block number one, (1) in Holcombe's Addition to Stillwater; also the west half of the north-west quarter of the section eight, (8) in township number thirty-one, (31) north of range number twenty, (20) west—all of which said real property was on the 28th day of April 1892, attached by me in favor of said plaintiff, under and by virtue of warrant of attachment issued in said action.

DAVIDSON'S BURNER.—A New Coal Oil Lamp, To be used without chimney—a good thing, and very cheap. N. CARLI & CO.

FOR THE EAST. 1861 1861

MILWAUKEE AND RAILROAD DU CHEN RAILWAY  
FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R.  
TRACED TO MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

St. Croix Valley Bank  
Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1891.

St. Croix Valley Bank  
Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1891.

St. Croix Valley Bank  
Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1891.

St. Croix Valley Bank  
Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1891.

St. Croix Valley Bank  
Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1891.

St. Croix Valley Bank  
Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1891.

St. Croix Valley Bank  
Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1891.

NEW GOODS ARE COMING!

Gent's Furnishing Goods  
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,  
FOR MEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN, ALSO  
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS

St. Croix Valley Bank  
Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1891.

St. Croix Valley Bank  
Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1891.

St. Croix Valley Bank  
Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1891.

St. Croix Valley Bank  
Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1891.

St. Croix Valley Bank  
Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1891.

St. Croix Valley Bank  
Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1891.

St. Croix Valley Bank  
Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of Ballard, Draper & Tucker is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NOTICE.—All persons who are by note or on account are hereby notified to come forward and make settlement on or before June 10th, 1892, and all persons having claims against us will present the same for settlement immediately.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission of the estate of David I. Dibble, late of said county, deceased, will meet on June 2nd at the school-house in District No. 4, Cottage Grove township, Washington county, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against the aforesaid estate.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission of the estate of David I. Dibble, late of said county, deceased, will meet on June 2nd at the school-house in District No. 4, Cottage Grove township, Washington county, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against the aforesaid estate.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission of the estate of David I. Dibble, late of said county, deceased, will meet on June 2nd at the school-house in District No. 4, Cottage Grove township, Washington county, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against the aforesaid estate.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission of the estate of David I. Dibble, late of said county, deceased, will meet on June 2nd at the school-house in District No. 4, Cottage Grove township, Washington county, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against the aforesaid estate.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission of the estate of David I. Dibble, late of said county, deceased, will meet on June 2nd at the school-house in District No. 4, Cottage Grove township, Washington county, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against the aforesaid estate.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission of the estate of David I. Dibble, late of said county, deceased, will meet on June 2nd at the school-house in District No. 4, Cottage Grove township, Washington county, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against the aforesaid estate.

INSURANCE COLUMN.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY  
HARTFORD, CONN.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY  
HARTFORD, CONN.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY  
HARTFORD, CONN.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY  
HARTFORD, CONN.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY  
HARTFORD, CONN.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY  
HARTFORD, CONN.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY  
HARTFORD, CONN.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY  
HARTFORD, CONN.

Reference's Sale.

Reference's Sale.  
State of Minnesota, District Court,  
First Judicial District, County of Washington.

Reference's Sale.  
State of Minnesota, District Court,  
First Judicial District, County of Washington.

Reference's Sale.  
State of Minnesota, District Court,  
First Judicial District, County of Washington.

Reference's Sale.  
State of Minnesota, District Court,  
First Judicial District, County of Washington.

Reference's Sale.  
State of Minnesota, District Court,  
First Judicial District, County of Washington.

Reference's Sale.  
State of Minnesota, District Court,  
First Judicial District, County of Washington.

Reference's Sale.  
State of Minnesota, District Court,  
First Judicial District, County of Washington.

Reference's Sale.  
State of Minnesota, District Court,  
First Judicial District, County of Washington.

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.  
Mortgage dated March 18th 1889, executed by John S. Proctor and Caroline M. Proctor, his wife, mortgagee, and delivered to Charles Scheffer, mortgagee, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars, (\$150) and interest, four months after date, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note, bearing even date with said mortgage, signed by said John S. Proctor, and payable to the order of Charles Scheffer.

MORTGAGE SALE.  
Mortgage dated March 18th 1889, executed by John S. Proctor and Caroline M. Proctor, his wife, mortgagee, and delivered to Charles Scheffer, mortgagee, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars, (\$150) and interest, four months after date, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note, bearing even date with said mortgage, signed by said John S. Proctor, and payable to the order of Charles Scheffer.

MORTGAGE SALE.  
Mortgage dated March 18th 1889, executed by John S. Proctor and Caroline M. Proctor, his wife, mortgagee, and delivered to Charles Scheffer, mortgagee, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars, (\$150) and interest, four months after date, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note, bearing even date with said mortgage, signed by said John S. Proctor, and payable to the order of Charles Scheffer.

MORTGAGE SALE.  
Mortgage dated March 18th 1889, executed by John S. Proctor and Caroline M. Proctor, his wife, mortgagee, and delivered to Charles Scheffer, mortgagee, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars, (\$150) and interest, four months after date, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note, bearing even date with said mortgage, signed by said John S. Proctor, and payable to the order of Charles Scheffer.

MORTGAGE SALE.  
Mortgage dated March 18th 1889, executed by John S. Proctor and Caroline M. Proctor, his wife, mortgagee, and delivered to Charles Scheffer, mortgagee, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars, (\$150) and interest, four months after date, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note, bearing even date with said mortgage, signed by said John S. Proctor, and payable to the order of Charles Scheffer.

MORTGAGE SALE.  
Mortgage dated March 18th 1889, executed by John S. Proctor and Caroline M. Proctor, his wife, mortgagee, and delivered to Charles Scheffer, mortgagee, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars, (\$150) and interest, four months after date, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note, bearing even date with said mortgage, signed by said John S. Proctor, and payable to the order of Charles Scheffer.

MORTGAGE SALE.  
Mortgage dated March 18th 1889, executed by John S. Proctor and Caroline M. Proctor, his wife, mortgagee, and delivered to Charles Scheffer, mortgagee, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars, (\$150) and interest, four months after date, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note, bearing even date with said mortgage, signed by said John S. Proctor, and payable to the order of Charles Scheffer.

MORTGAGE SALE.  
Mortgage dated March 18th 1889, executed by John S. Proctor and Caroline M. Proctor, his wife, mortgagee, and delivered to Charles Scheffer, mortgagee, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars, (\$150) and interest, four months after date, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note, bearing even date with said mortgage, signed by said John S. Proctor, and payable to the order of Charles Scheffer.